The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. II NO. 195 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug	India	8000	....	8000
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	
5th Sept	Arabia	9000	....	11000
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	
19th ,,	Simla	6000	....	11000
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	12500
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	10000
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moultan	
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	10500
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	10000
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	12500
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	10000
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.

JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	21st Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6128	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	20th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	6684	21st ,,	27th ,,
City of Benares A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	7474	7th June	....
City of Poona A&C			

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles outfrom Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK,

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

LINGA, 2184 Fri. 21st Aug. *6 a.m. Direct

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "LINGA" on Friday 21st August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "DUMRA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2998 tons on Tuesday the 18th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th August, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	29th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

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RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1888.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
(Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,0.,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 600. Money repaid Rs. 50 per month with interest Apply to Box No. 813 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3578

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

AN INSPECTRESS for MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS Bareilly on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 31st August. 3551

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WOULD any MONEY-LENDER lends rupees 6,000 immediately? Detail personally good interest payable, urgent. Apply "K," Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 3562

REQUIRED by married couple BOARD and RESIDENCE two rooms with refined English family, Moderate terms. No children. Malabar Hill District. Apply to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3568

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box 7-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED FULLY TRAINED NURSES and MIDWIVES. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 with quarters or Rs. 10 house rent.
Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 3567

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H. P. Initial salary Rs. 35 with a local allowance of Rs. 7. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Customs House. 3525

WANTED a LADY TEACHER, well versed in English and Marathi, to teach 4 children at Nhava near Panwell. Residence free. One who knows to play Harmonium preferred. Gharry fare paid.
Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally between 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
THE SECRETARY,
Mama Hajani Palace,
Worli, Bombay. 2351

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company require the services of an officer for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT AUDITOR on Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. Applications for the appointment to be sent to the Undersigned.
Applicants should give particulars of age, qualifications and experience. Only officers competent to take charge of a large office on occasion, need apply.
JAS. WALKER,
Acting Agent,
Bengal & North-Western Railway Coy.
Gorakhpur, the 11th August, 1914. 2350

WANTED.

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—35 H. P. STUDEBAKER CAR, latest 1914, model in new condition. With extra large honey combe radiator, shock absorbers. 3 spare tyres. 2 sets seat and monsoon covers any trial accept Rs. 4,250 for quick sale.
DR. CARR,
3534 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one second-hand 12 H. P. four Cylinder "TALBOT CAR," Rotund body painted and trimmed Dark red, fitted with Talbots detachable wheels and one spare wheel, Kopalaps type hood, single pane adjustable front glass screen, tyre brackets, with well for carrying spare wheel, 2 Gas Head Lamps. 2 Oil Lamps, and one tail Lamp, complete in good order. Has been very little used.
Cost when new Rs. 7,500. Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Apply to THE PALACE CONTROLLER. Mysore. 2349

TO BE LET.

ADVERTISER would like Gentleman to share his flat near Apollo Bunder. E. L. and Fan. Terms moderate. References required. Address Box No. 540 "Bombay Chronicle." 2340

TO BE LET from 1st November, 1914, 16 GODOWNS at the Junctions of Thana Street and Argyle Road now and for several years past in the occupation of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to Mr. COWASJI CURSETJI CONTRACTOR, No. 53, Frere Road. 3445

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on TUESDAY the 1st September 1914, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1914.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER to TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY
LALLJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1914. 3573

THE LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LAW STUDENTS' UNION, Bombay WILL BE HELD at the GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY HALL on SATURDAY the 22nd Instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Business:—
(1) To pass the annual Report of the Managing Committee.
(2) To elect a Managing Committee for the year 1914-1915.
(3) To reduce the Annual subscription payable by members residing outside the City and suburbs of Bombay.
(4) To consider a proposal to amend rule 24, as shown in a copy of the rules placed on the Common Room table.
(5) To consider a proposal to establish a reserve fund.
MANILAL D. NANAVATI,
B. G. KHER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
13th August 1914. 3599

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Certificates of this Company will be handed over to Shareholders on and from the 12th instant during Office Hours at the Registered office of the Company on production of the Call and Temporary Receipts duly endorsed by the holders.
By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
13, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th August, 1914. 3517

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY the 24th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1914. 3572

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
15, Esplanade Mansions, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

High Court Suit No. 255 of 1914.
R. D. Sethna Esq. .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Moosa Haji Essa & others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, attorneys for B. N. Lang Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla in the Registration District, and Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old No. 849, New No. 8014, Old Survey No. 1779 and New Survey No. 1081 and bearing Municipal C ward No. 6229, Street Nos. 46-48 and which admeasures 104 square yards and which is bounded on the East by the aforesaid Ghoghari Moholla, on the west by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Moosa Adam Patil Maskar Mistry and on the South by the property of Bhi[illegible]acob.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas at their Office No. 7, Church gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 2ND FOFALWADI STREET, 1ST KHATERALLI, AND AT MALAD.

High Court Suit No. 1223 of 1912.
Moreshwar Narayan and others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
Gajanan Narayen and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Seerwai, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Prangovind Shivparasad, the the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, pursuant to the power given to him under the Consent Decree, dated 29th January, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, times and places the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1: 2ND FOFALWADI STREET PROPERTY. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH AUGUST, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage standing thereon and together with a well, situate and lying at 2nd Fofalwadi Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2597, Old Survey No. 60, and New Survey No. 522, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "C." No. 5285, 5286, Street No. 22 and 1, and bounded on the North by the said 2nd Fofalwadi Street, on the South by the property of Maneklal Maganlal, on the East partly by the property of Purshotam Dossabhai, and partly by the property of Punalal Punamchand Javeri, and on the West partly by the property of Vithaldas Gober and partly by the public street.

LOT NO. 2) FIRST KATHERALLI STREET PROPERTY. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, standing thereon and together with a well situate, lying and being at First Khateralli Street, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's No. 7515 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward "D" No. 1006, Street No. 8, and bounded on the East by the Said Khateralli Street, on the West by the Oart of Jitekar, on the North by the property of Chintoba Nana, and on the South by the Property of Babaji Sadoba.

LOT NO. 3, MALAD PROPERTY. ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD AUGUST, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Malad in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement 5,800 square yards or thereabouts with a bungalow, standing thereon and also with a well.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

SALE OF 5 CASES LUMPS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 19th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, the following:—
By order of the concerned.
F E (Lotia) Karachi 892/6/10; 5 cases each 100 dozen tin lamps No. 5872.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 19th Aug. 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J.S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Star Mansions" on Colaba Reclamation, near the Colaba Railway Station, Colaba, valuable and handsome teakwood blackwood and Frenchmade household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, book-stands, rich upholstered drawing room suite, French made cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned almost new cottage piano in perfect order, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, single and double bedsteads, handsome mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, rich engravings, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, rich table ornaments, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of P. Munch, Esq., Accountant, French Bank, and others.
Catalogue are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of Superior Venetians and Corded Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip Cords, and Fancy Suiting Worsteds, White and Knitted Serg, super coloured Pinhead and Venetian Coatings, etc., suitable for the occasion of the coming Parsi New Year's Day.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., on Esplanade Road, and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, by order of a firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s.s. "Macedonia," comprising:—
fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black and blue superior venetians and corder coatings, blue twill serge coatings, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured pinhead and venetian coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, tweeds, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge, etc. of 3 to 10 yards in length.
The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH, AND FRIDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT. COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), EACH DAY.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN ELECTRIC GOODS, CONTRACTORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th and FRIDAY, the 21st August, 1914, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction in godown in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay and next to our Auction Rooms (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned who has purchased the entire stock in trade of the Bombay Electric Stores, comprising:—
Marble switch boards, lamp holders, resistant boards, bundles of electric wires, porcelain clips, main switches, electric bulb lamps of different volts, iron, T's naples, elbows, bents, couplings, electric pendants, brackets, carbons, ceiling plates, ring holders, insulators, big lot of iron wire, tubes of various sizes, porcelain tubes, 10 amp. cut outs, 5 amp. cut outs, resistant lamps, lamp shades, bracket holders, hooks, fusi boards, volt meter, amp. meter, table fans, plug cut outs, arc lamps, switches, key cut outs, etc., etc., too numerous to detail.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th August 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
5 drums spirit, electric bulbs, tinware (toys), iron screws, empty glass bottles, printed matter, soap, provision (bynol), dates, spirit varnish, paper, China clay, provision, paint, earth colour, hoop iron, steel bars, sugar, castorseed, wheat, rice, grams, kulthi, betelnuts, cowries, planks, broken tiles and various other articles.
Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in No. 10, Warehouse, Victoria Dock and in R. B. C. Shed, Warehouse, Prince's Dock:—
16 cases cement, 25 casks China clay, 3 cases formic acid, 2 cases acid chlorhydric.
MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BAGS SUGAR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th August at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Dhobhi Gully, Jakaria Musjid Street in the Godown of Messrs. Bhugwandas Hurjiwandas & Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of
Hunsraj Bharmal
5 Bags Jod Khada Sugar.
Fulchand Khushal
135 Bags Assorted Sugars.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 18th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers) a quantity of piece goods, cycles, hardware and the following furniture such as—
Chairs and cupboards, dressing, writing and washhand tables, cushioned sofas and chairs, sidetables, marble and tiled tables and teapoys, folding arm easychairs, wall clocks, show case, hatstands, single and double glass and panel door almiras, wooden bedstead, Pianola with rolls, baba cars and baba motor cars, Phonographs, Iron Chubb's lock safes, &c., &c.
Property of a gentleman—
1 ice box (large) with retrigerator.
2 pairs English palm stands with brass pots.
By order of the concerned—
1 lot liquor Amonia in Kegs, Lemon, Venilla and Cochnil essences.
Hitchcock lamps, machine to make pills.
By order of the office concerned—
2 cases best Egyptian Cotton Healds.
S. T. 3-30 P.M.
Several gent's cycles by different makers.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinston Circle Fort.
For the particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Free! Free!! Free!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30 10 p.m.
WHERE SHALL I GO TO-NIGHT?

If you have no engagement for to-night and you want an enjoyable evening, book a seat at the Gaiety and let the fine array of artistes and pictures there amuse you. There's real good fun and wit, there's dramatic action, fine signing and clever music—a high class variety entertainment. No matter what price you pay for a seat you will see the whole performance in comfort.

YOU CAN GET TO THE GAIETY BY TRAM FROM ANY WHERE
"BOOK TO BORI BUNDER"
Take a gharry or taxi
if you like and simply say
BORI BUNDER KO-JAO
LOOK AT OUR STARS
SAM STERN
SAM STERN
A comedian—that's all
ADDIE LEIGH
The artiste with the lovely voice
THE BROS. CLARDY
The "Quick and Lively" Acrobats
MEREDITH AND ADNIL
Marvels on the Rings.
OUR GAIETY PICTURES
POPULAR PRICES.

Trinity College of Music,
LONDON.

The last date of Entry for the Practical Examination, and also for the Higher Teachers Theory Examination, is September 2nd, 1914.

Dr. WILLIAM CRESER will be the Examiner.

EDGAR FAULKNER, Mus. D.,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage,
BOMBAY

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling Drama of Circus Life.
THE FRUITS OF VENGEANCE.
In Two Parts. A TRAGEDY IN MID-AIR. In Two Parts.
The story of a jealous man, who in his mad attempt to wreak vengeance upon another, destroys himself. Interesting pictures of life in a circus-tent.
SENSATIONAL TRAPEZE AND TIGHT-ROPE WALKING PERFORMANCES.
Another Drama you should not miss:—
LIEUT. ROSE AND THE STOLEN BATTLESHIP.
Showing
WAR ON LAND!
WAR ON SEA!
WAR IN THE AIR!
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

A DANCE CLASS at very moderate price will be open for children of 6 to 15 years every SATURDAY afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., commencing from SATURDAY the 1st AUGUST, at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room No. 451.
3393 MILLE. SINGY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ASTROLOGER

AND

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

BOMBAY.

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR

By Professor LEON KENDAL.

The Special Forecast of the War made for the English and Indian Press will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	per 6 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

EVER-READY.

Electric Safety Torches.

THE SAFEST LIGHT EXTANT.

Most useful about the house, garage, Motor Car, Mines, Factories, Gas Works, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, in Tour, on Railway and in Jungles or Streets.

PRICES.

No.		
177	6½" Press Contact .. R.s.	3-0
178	6½" Switch Contact.. ,,	3-4
179	8½" Press Contact .. ,,	4-0
179a	8½" American type.. ,,	5-0
180	9" Ring Contact .. ,	6-0
180 b	10" Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact.. ,,	10-0
180b	with Double Lens .. ,,	15-0

ALL POST FREE.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

Electric Pocket Lamps, Hand Lamps, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, also in Stock.

WANTED

Commission Agents everywhere.
No Capital and no qualifications needed.
Liberal Commission. Easy Terms.

Write at once.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

Camp—KARACHI.

The Largest and therefore the cheapest house for Electrical Novelties in India.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

Send for List.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

Use y the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.

ANNAS TWELVE 6-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.

Sold every where. Agents Wanted.

FLEURS de FRANCE Coy.

ISMAIL BUILDING, CHURCH GATE STREET,

Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Both branches of the monsoon have strengthened materially. The rainfall has been fairly abundant except in Northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, northwest Frontier Provinces, Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Punjab, hills, Konkan, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui four inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein and Rangoon two; Diamond Island, Akyab, Thayetmyo one and half; Dhubri, Shillong, Cherrapanji two; Darjeeling one and half; Ranchi one; Naya Dumka two; Bahraich six; Lucknow three quarters; Parachinar one and half; Nowgong one; Akola, Amraoti, Pachmarhi two; Chanda one; Malegaon two; Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hyderabad Deccan one, Parbhani three; Mercara two; Mangalore, Calicut one; Cochin one and half; Trivandrum two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Burma, northeast India, increase in West United Provinces, and east Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Agra. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal also in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Indore reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature is also above normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hoshangabad has had 0.29", Khandwa 0.91", Akola 1.79", Amraoti 2.07", Nagpur 0.82", Chanda 1.65" and Raipur 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 2.26", Sholapur 0.22", Bijapur 0.95", Aurangabad 0.56", Nizamabad 0.82" and Hyderabad 1.15". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased or been insignificant in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces and on the Coromandel coast but has extended again to the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and has increased considerably in the Central Provinces and south Malabar and to some extent in north Malabar and the Madras Deccan. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, and local in the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan and in Central India West while in the Konkan only isolated showers have occurred.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, local rain in the Konkan, the Bombay and Madras Deccan and a few showers in the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on MONDAY, the 17th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	.. 95.1	85.4	82	..	?	?
Jask ;	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 105.5	84.8	62	..	9.31	5.52
Rawalpind ;	.. 98.1	75.0	76	..	?	?
Lahore	.. 99.3	81.5	67	..	14.68	4.33
Sirsa	.. 101.8	82.1	65	..	12.40	
Ambala	.. 98.7	80.1	86	..	16.38	0.24
Delhi;	.. 97.3		82	..	14.84	—1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	.. 94.2	82.4	92	..	14.64	—0.69
Jhansi;	.. 94.0	82.2	91	..	21.25	—2.62
Cawnpore	.. 94.4	83.3	94	..	16.60	—3.50
Allahabad	.. 94.5	82.3	84	..	31.04	8.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	.. 111.1	82.8	77	..	4.43	2.40
Karachi;	.. 88.0	80.3	87	..	6.20	0.89
Ajmer	.. 96.7	80.4	69	..	11.12	—2.07
Jalpore	.. 101.0	81.4	68	..	21.21	7.01
Kotah	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	.. 87.3	79.7	78	..	12.68	1.97
Veraval	.. 84.4	79.3	84	..	10.21	—3.46
Rajkot	.. 90.1	73.5	89	..	20.3	0.87
Jayanagar Para	.. 92.2	76.6	88	..	26.79	13.86
Surat	.. 89.7	78.7	83	..	40.76	10.64
Ahmedabad	.. 93.8	77.0	83	..	28.41	5.91
Dessa ;	.. 95.9	77.1	74	..	20.17	3.90
Nowsuo	.. 92.7	76.0	84	..	18.21	1.05
Indore	.. 89.1	75.5	98	0.17	16.84	—3.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 90.3	79.3	82	..	29.59	—6.72
Saugor ;	.. 91.5	74.9	82	..	24.71	—4.99
Hoshangabad	.. 90.7	77.0	90	0.29	34.93	4.27
Khandwa	.. 91.8	76.2	94	0.91	18.25	0.63
Akola	.. 92.6	72.7	98	1.79	15.79	—3.57
Amraoti	.. 91.6	72.8	98	2.07	16.56	—3.24
Nagpur	.. 94.6	77.5	89	0.82	24.59	—4.67
Chanda	.. 91.7	73.4	94	1.65	22.72	—9.36
Raipur	.. 91.9	78.2	97	0.14	25.55	—5.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 85.9	77.9	85	0.02	57.29	4.77
Ratnagir	.. 83.7	77.1	88	..	96.69	20.60
Mormugao	.. 84.0	77.0	95	0.05	82.74	10.07
Karwar;	.. 82.8	76.3	94	0.16	11657	24.57
DOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 89.7	73.1	93	2.26	10.82	5.72
Ahmednagar	.. 87.1	70.6	88	..	11.45	1.65
Poona	.. 80.4	70.1	93	0.03	23.74	9.23
Sholapur	.. 88.3	71.4	88	0.22	15.12	3.43
Bijapur;	.. ?	70.3	90	0.95	8.29	1.17
Belgaum;	.. 79.1	66.5	90	..	71.65	40.77
Aurangabad;	.. 86.4	71.0	95	0.56	18.49	4.90
Nizamabad (Indur).	.. 90.3	73.1	93	0.82	39.97	19.02
Hyderabad	.. 86.6	71.0	88	1.15	25.38	11.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	.. 81.4	73.0	98	1.12	10600	17.25
Calicat ;	.. 77.2	72.1	98	1.06	81.57	5.47
Cochin	.. 79.5	72.3	90	1.43	59.76	0.89
Colombo	.. 85.0	74.4	89	0.20	15.61	0.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	.. 95.7	79.2	83	..	12.47	—2.14
Bellary	.. 83.7	74.8	73	..	2.02	—0.83
Guddapah ;	.. 92.7	73.5	88	0.57	10.88	0.48
Madras	.. 92.9	79.4	79	..	9.15	0.53
Bangalore	.. 84.0	67.5	94	0.05	7.22	—2.71
Combator	.. 88.2	69.2	75	0.02	2.76	—0.88
Trichinopoly	.. 97.3	78.0	62	..	2.63	—1.85
Negapatam	.. 92.5	78.9	79	..	3.33	—2.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th August 1914 was 29·847 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 16th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr]	29.662 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	76.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.833 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	217 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.27inches.
Total fall during month	9.48 ,,
Total fall during year	574.4 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th..	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	17	m 8 40	25 0	17	m 1 3	18 7
		7 23 a	23 8		2 39a	21 7
TU	18	m 9 32	26 0	18	m 2 9	17 9
		8 49 a	24 4		3 32a	20 9
W	19	m 10 13	27 0	19	m 3 5	17 6
		9 50 a	25 4		4 15 a	19 8
THU	20	m 10 50 a	27 11	20	m 3 54	16 2
		10 39 a	26 5		4 52 a	18 7
F	21	11 25	28 8	21	m 4 37	15 7
		m 11 24 a	27 5		5 37a	17 6
S	22	0 0a	29 2	22	m 5 18	15 2
					6 2 a	16 6
S	23	m 0 9	28 2	23	m 5 59 a	15 2
		0 35 a	29 4		6 38 a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 6m.
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h. 5m
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 6h 21m.	,, 7h. 4m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h 2·n.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 16th, '17	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to Augt 17th. 1913	1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 02	57 29	60 62	42 85
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 06	58 65	71 12	47 44
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 04	61 14	70 20	47 78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 07	68 11	73 09	16 9

RACIAL PROBLEM IN DUAL MONARCHY.

NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLES.

The racial question in the Dual Monarchy is one of the greatest complexity. In the kingdoms and provinces represented in the Reichsrath in Vienna there are nearly 10,000,000 Germans and 18,500,000 are non-Germans. Of these nearly 17,500,000 are Slavs. Among these Slavs, the Croats and Serbs number 780,000, chiefly in Dalmatia, while there are in all 666,000 Orthodox and nearly 3,500,000 Greek Uniats.

In Hungary, with its subject-kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, there are 10,000,000 Magyars, 2,000,000 Germans, and 8,000,000 other non-Magyars. Of these, 3,000,000 are Rumanians and well over 5,000,000 Slavs. The Croats, or Roman Catholic Serbs, number 1,800,000 and their Orthodox brothers are 1,100,000 in number. All told, Hungary has nearly 11,000,000 Roman Catholic subjects, 2,000,000 Greek Uniats, and 3,000,000 Orthodox. In this connexion it should be remembered that the Patriarchate of the Orthodox Serb Church has been fixed at Karlowitz, under Hungarian rule, for over two centuries.

In Bosnia there are 434,000 Roman Catholic Croats, 825,000 Orthodox Serbs, and over 600,000 Bosniaks, or Moslem Serbs. Thus, it will be seen that the Emperor Francis Joseph rules over more than 25,000,000 Slavs and 3,225,000 Rumanians, of whom nearly 4,500,000 adhere to various Orthodox Churches and 5,400,000 are Uniats. Of this Slav mass 5,000,000 Poles, mostly Roman Catholics, are not particularly susceptible to Pan-Slav propaganda, as that is largely Russian and Orthodox. Altogether the Dual Monarchy contains 5,500,000 inhabitants of Serb race, divided between Islam and two Christian creeds.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 17th.

16th S.S. Teesta	Willis	Negapatam	Aug. 10
17th S.S. Barala	Holyoake	Busreh	Aug. 2
S.S. Akbar	Murch	Port Soudan	Aug. 7
S. S. Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai	July 28
S.S. City of Sparta	Mc. Keller	Glasgow	July 14
S.S. Silverash	Scraggie	Bangkok	July 13

DEPARTURES.

August 17th.

S.S. Shexedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
S.S. Boaderdale	Hay	Java.

The following vessel obtained port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Manin	Zennars	Port Said via Massowa

The following vessels began to load on yesterday.

Steamer	Dumbea	for	Noumea
,,	Clan Maclachlan	for	Hull etc.
,,	Roma	for	Genoa etc.

S. S. Teesta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Teesta, 3,428 tons, Captain C. Willis arrived in harbour on Sunday from Negapatam, which port she had left on August 10, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain T. V. Holyoake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on August 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Akbar:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Sandan, which port she had left on August 7, with a cargo of specie and passengers.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on July 28, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3497 tons, Captain J. M. Mc Keller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on July 14, with a general cargo and seven passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1899 tons Captain W. Creagh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barderdale:—The steamer Barderdale, 2848 tons, Captain G. Hay, sailed yesterday for Java, with ballast.

S. S. Silverash:—The steamer Silverash, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Scraggie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, which port she had left on July 13, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Manin:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Manin, 2679 tons, Captain S. Zennars, will sail to-day for Port Said via Massowa, with same bottom cargo.

Monday, August 17th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C. & R. Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
D & E Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
F Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
H. Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K African	Monarch	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
M Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Java Maru	Fuchigama	N. Y. K
5 Roma	Andrew	Rubattano Line
6 Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
9 Warburn	Krull	Dock Manager
12 & 13 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
2 Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
3. Taiyabi	Kass R. E. Colin &	Co
4 Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
5 Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6 Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6. Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6 Itota	Butler	M. M. & Co
7 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
10 Teesta	Willis	M. M. & Co
14 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

H. W P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Miln	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Angus	Layzell	A. Y. & Co
Akber	Murch	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Ducley	T. M. & Co
Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co
City of Sparta	McKeller	K. N. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Vadura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co

R. I. M. Dockygrd.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 17.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 60 cwts. Indian chutney, H. Muncherji and Sons; 21 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 27 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhai and Co.; 3 bales goat skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 72 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SWAZI (s) 150 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

ROMA (s) 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

ROMA (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

JAVA MARU (s) 652 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

JAVA MARU (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

JAVA MARU (s) 1,250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

JAVA MARU (s) 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENANG MARU (s) 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents Maittima Italiana.—305 cases 117 bales cotton goods, 65 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases silk goods, 10 cases 19 bales silk yarn, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 11 bales woollen goods, 8 packages 14 cases 4 bales woollen and cotton goods, 200 barrels cement, 12,175 pieces marble tiles, 50 casks 4,398 packages 3,800 crates flooring tiles, 2,882 pieces marbles, 190 bags almonds, 70 bags sumac, 36 packages gum incense, 132 cases vermouth, 146 cases wine, 108 cases 15 drums 1 barrel 2 casks colour, 9 tubs 9 cases cheese, 10 cases sterilized milk, 80 cases paper, 650 bags cummin seed, 1 case confectionery, 25 cases sugar, 25 cases soap, 7,257 bags 200 crates 600 baskets potatoes.

S. S. Clan Farquhar from Calcutta, Agents J. Finlay and Co.—7,500 tons coal.

S. S. Akbar from Port Sudan, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—4 cases 6 bundles specie.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS IN RUSSIA.

L GAL STATUS.

In transacting or extending his business energies to Russia, the English merchant must take into account his legal status in that country, the formalities he will leave to comply with, the rights he will have to perform. There exists a much greater difference between Russian and English law in this respect than between any other European countries, writes A Russian barrister in "The Times."

The first duty of an English merchant who wants to open a permanent business in Russia and to have his office there is the same as for Russian merchants—that is, to take out a patent for the right to trade. The documents are issued for one calendar year, and after July 1 for half a year at the local treasuries and merchants' or municipal boards. The cost depends upon the place, character, and scope of the business. Trade patents of the first class (for wholesale business) cost R.500 (£50) per annum, second class (for retail business R.50 to R.150 (£5 to £15) per annum. Town and other local dues increase the cost by 50 to 60 per cent. Managers of business enterprises and agents must, in addition, take out trade licenses for their personal occupation.

Another duty laid upon all persons carrying on business in Russia is the proper keeping of books in the manner prescribed by the Mercantile Statute. If books are kept in a different manner it is considered an offence punishable by a fine, and if no books are kept a fine is imposed for the first three offences, and for the fourth offence the delinquent is for ever deprived of the right to trade. Books may be kept in a foreign language, but in case they have to be presented in Court or before the revenue authorities the requisite portion must be translated into the Russian language, and the translation officially attested.

At certain specified times, fixed by law, merchants must furnish the revenue department with information as to the extent of their business and the turnover for the past year. This information is taken into account in assessing the supplementary taxes. If the merchant or trader considers the assessment excessive he may produce his books in order to show the real amount of his profits.

There are special restrictions for merchants of the Jewish faith. If the latter are known as reputable members of the community ands as merchants donig a large business they may receive authority from the Ministries of Finance, Interior, and Foreign Affairs to buy and export goods from Russia. But they must in this case take out a trade license of the first class.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Foreign merchants or manufacturers desirous, either in person or through their travellers, of making purchases or taking orders in Russia must furnish certificates of identity issued by the authorities of their country showing that they are duly qualified to carry on commerce or industry and that they have paid the dues and taxes established by law. Foreign merchants or agents of foreign firms who have no offices in Russia or foreign commercial travellers coming to Russia must take out for their firms a special trade license costing R.150 (£15) per annum and town dues representing an additional 30 per cent. Commercial travellers must besides this obtain personal trade licenses costing R.50 (£5) (including town dues, about R.60, or £6). Commercial travellers who have paid for the first named trade licenses (of R.150) not in the name of their firm but in their own name do not require to pay for the second licence of R.50. Commercial travellers who represent several firms must take out trade licences of R.50, and for each of the firms they represent a licence costing R.150. Trade licences must be taken out by commercial travellers on entering Russia at the Custom House and are affixed to their passports and must be presented together with the above mentioned certificates for note at the Treasury or Tax Inspector's Office in the first town they enter and before they begin to do business. Representatives of foreign firms who came to Russia only to buy goods do not pay any dues or taxes. Fireign merchants coming to Russia to attend the fairs in order o transact business or to sell their goods enjoy the same rights and pay the same taxes as Russian subjects.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Foreign joint stock companies wishing to extend their business to Russia must, according to the general rule, obtain the Imperial sanction through the Council of Ministers. An exception to this rule is made in the case of foreign manufacturing companies whose business in Russia consists exclusively in the sale of goods manufactured abroad and also foreign shipping companies carrying passengers and goods between foreign and Russian ports. The agents of these companies may represent them in Russia without special permission, but they must in their business dealings comply with all the rules and pay the same taxes as the agents of foreign merchants.

Foreign joint stock companies intending to do business in mining in Russia or to open mills or factories must receive the Imperial consent through the Council of Ministers.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AMAZING PRANK OF A MARQUIS.

RUNS AMOK IN AN ESSEX HOTEL.

The astounding story of the Marquis of Queensberry, who is 46 years of age, running about the streets of South Benfleet at four o'clock in the morning, dressed only in a short vest, was unfolded at the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on July 29th, says the "Daily News and Leader."

The matter came before the Under-Sheriff (Mr. Ruston) on an action by John William Phillips, the licensee of the Hoy Hotel, South Benfleet, Essex, and his wife, Anne Phillips.

"The tale I have to unfold is a most remarkable one," said Mr. Newbolt, for the plaintiffs. "On Sunday, May 10, a gentleman and a lady whom the plaintiffs took to be husband and wife came as ordinary visitors to the hotel. They asked for supper and a room. The lady had some tea, and the gentleman, whom we now know as the Marquis of Queensberry, had four bottles of beer. At an early hour they retired to bed.

"At four o'clock in the morning, dressed only in his vest, the Marquis forced his way into Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' bedroom with such violence that a chair was hurled across the room and smashed a toilet set. Then he rushed out, dashed downstairs, broke open the house door, smashed the windows of the billiard room, and destroyed bottles and glasses. Covered with blood and clad only in his vest, he rushed along the street.

"The lady with him then came out of her bedroom in a state of considerable alarm. The defendant had to be arrested by a constable, and was then taken back to the hotel and forcibly dressed; then he was taken to a hospital, from which his friends subsequently removed him."

CHEQUE DISHONOURED.

To enable the young lady who had accompanied the Marquis to return to London, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lent her a small sum of money. The Marquis sent a friend, with a foreign name, who gave a cheque for £10 for the damage. On being presented that cheque was dishonoured.

On May 16 Mr. Phillips received from the defendant the following telegram: "Hope and pray your wife and daughter better. Any expense is mine. Have given (mentioning a News Agency) full particulars. Please read to-night's or to-morrow's newspapers, then you will forgive, and accept sincerest apologies. Yours and others' sporting behaviour credited in my statement.—Queensberry."

Later he telegraphed that a man was coming on the following day to fetch his "cousin's" cloths and pay the charges. "Evidently," Mr. Newbolt commented, "that lady had become a cousin then."

Mr. Phillips, giving evidence, said the first sign of a disturbance was about 3.45 a.m. He heard a lady screaming, then he heard a gentleman shouting.

"Then all of a sudden," continued the witness, "my bedroom door was burst open. The chair behind it shot across the room and knocked a jug off the toilet table. The blow was so forcible that the lock was shot half-way across the room. The Marquis began to say something about his brother, but I could not tell what it was. He rambled a lot, and I could not understand what he was saying."

He told defendant if he did not clear out of the bedroom he would "shoot" him out. The Marquis then dashed downstairs, "knocking over boxes of bottles, glasses, syphons, and putting his fist through the windows of the billiard room."

"UP THE POLE!"

"I considered he was 'up the pole!'" added witness, amid laughter.

After forcing the back door open and rushing some distance along the street, the Marquis returned and went into his bedroom. He was then bleeding profusely, chiefly from the hands and arms, he having dashed his fists through the windows. In that condition he entered both beds in his room, and the condition of that room afterwards was such, said witness, as to one to think that a pig had been killed in it; while the carpet on the stairs leading to that room was more or less covered with blood.

When the Marquis came downstairs again, witness tried to stop him, but failed, still wearing only a short vest he rushed along the High-street, but was eventually caught by a constable, who handcuff

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

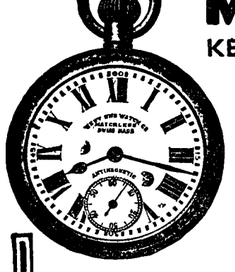
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —



15‴ small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12

18‴ Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price, With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

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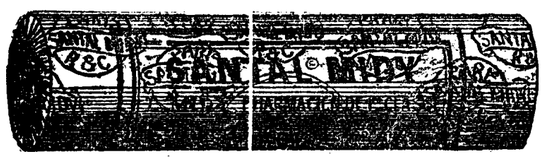
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

CURES IN 48 HOURS



FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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Every kind of Banking Business transacted.

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Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 17th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.		*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
128	bars silver	2,25,000	London	Yokohama.
118	,, ,,	2,25,000	,,	Chartered
201	,, ,,	3,75,000	,,	HongKong.
240	,, ,,	4,50,000	,,	Mercantile.
199	,, ,,	3,75,000	,,	Eastern.
78	,, ,,	1,50,000	,,	International.
43	,, ,,	75,000	,,	Russo-Asiatic.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 84 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and there is very little business doing.

	s	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13-16
D.D. mail	1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, ...		Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4⅛
Credits 3 m/s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan	149	(with war risk covered)

BULLION.

The rate for ready bar silver in London was 27. In the local market ready bars are selling at about 78 ¾.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25-6-0
Sovereigns (dragon)	15-0-0
Silver ready (cum duty)	78-12-0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 14th August 1914.

G. I. P. Railway	10*	11,695
B. B. and C. I. Railway.	30	36,536

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was no doing practically in the Government Paper Market to-day and the nominal quotation was Rs. 93 for the 31st August settlement.

SHARE.

In view of the present critical state it is decided to-day by the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange to keep the Market closed for a further period of ten days i.e., till the 27th August. In the meanwhile it is directed by them that the payment of shares for August Settlement should be finished off without further delay and a committee of six Directors is appointed to decide the cases of those who are in predicament and desire to postpone payment.

COTTON.

In the local bazaar yesterday (Sunday) good Broach opened at Rs. 223, advanced to Rs. 230 and closed at Rs. 228. Early this morning the rate quoted was Rs.228, and during the day prices have fluctuated in an irregular market and have been more or less nominal. There is a small business passing in the bazaar, but otherwise the market remains lifeless and export houses and dealers are holding aloof. We give below the quotations current at the close.

For ready cotton there is a small enquiry by local mills. Prices are very irregular, and are really a question between the buyer and the seller. Cheap lots can be picked up from holders who are anxious to unload and get out of the market.

Quotations:—

	Rs.
Good Broach	223 March.
F. G. Bengal	153 January.
Fine Bengal	161 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	182 January.
Fine Khandeish	171 January.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	1,168 Bales.
Wheat	10 350 Cwts.
Linseed	1,478 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	5 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	3 ,,
Poppyseed.....	140 ,,
Groundnuts.....	43 ,,
Castorseed	Nil. ,,
Rice	812 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil. ,,
Cotton seed.....	1,524 ,,
Mowraseed	521 ,,
Gram	3,938 ,,
Jowar.....	448 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley.....	48 ,,

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE FINISH OF THE GOLF SWING.

SOME CAUSES OF FAILURE.

THEORISTS AND THEORIES.

Not long ago I met a golfer, past the first flush of youth, but possessed of youthful enthusiasm that was almost pathetic, writes Mr. Bernard Darwin in "The Times." It was at a time of championships, when there were assembled many players of distinction, and my friend, if I may venture so to call him, made the round of these great men, plying them all with one and the same question:—"How can I get a follow through."

The recipes proffered him were naturally many and different. With some advice assumed entirely simple and direct form, comparable to that ideally straight forward piece of counsel, "Go in and win." Some suggested a freer turning of the hips, others—but I find that I have forgotten what the others said.

Some gave him white bread and some gave him brown
And some gave him plum-cake—

And it is sincerely to be hoped that by virtue of one, my friend's club is now flung with glorious abandon after the ball and now and again fractures itself, in a very ecstasy of freedom, upon his left shoulder.

His inquiry has haunted me at intervals ever since that time. It would be so extraordinarily agreeable—for one's own sake and not for anybody else's—to find an entirely satisfactory answer to it, but that, I am afraid, is only a beautiful dream. Moreover, it is certainly a mistake to think about it too much, as it is always a mistake to think very much about anything. Those who are rather old or rather stiff or are conscious of a short and "snappy" method of hitting ought probably to keep the follow through more constantly in mind than the reasonably young and lissom. Those who began the game in youth and have something of a natural style, even though in some respects it be naturally vicious, have not as a rule any great difficulty in letting the club go through after the ball. When it is not going through some error has generally crept into the back swing, and if that be corrected the follow through should recover of its own account without specific surgical treatment being applied to it. It has often been said that the follow through is but the outward and visible sign of a club properly taken back and, as regards the young player, or the player who began in his youth, this is at least as true as most of the things that are said about golf. The man who has begun to play later in life, when his muscles are set, is in rather a different category; with him there is probably a very real temptation to stop the club suddenly, even when it is on the right path. It is not quick enough for him to think of the back swing; he must also occupy a little part of his overworked brain with his duties on the way down.

"THE BALL MAUN BE HIT."

Yet here a danger lurks, apart from that one before alluded to, of getting the mind silted up and besotted with theories. One may see any day upon the links conscientious persons of both sexes finishing in elaborate and painstaking attitudes and propelling the ball a distance that can only be called contemptible. They have forgotten that before the club can whirl gracefully round the left shoulder it must hit the ball. So they just push the club feebly through, or, as they prefer to have it described, they sweep it smoothly through, and nothing much happens.

All the talk of "sweeping" the ball away, which we have heard from our youth up, has doubtless done a great deal of good in smoothing out the tangles of tortuous swings. It has also in its time done plenty of harm in producing a heavy, lurching movement of the player and his club, which is only effective in this one respect—that the player, regarding himself complacently in the looking-glass when the lurch is all over and he has come to anchor, sees an entirely fanciful resemblance between himself and Harry Vardon. Any person who should think of nailing up "Follow through" on an illuminated scroll over his bed might add to it, in letters perhaps a little smaller and less heavily gilded, "The ball maun be hit."

THE BODY AND THE CLUB.

Some fine golfers have a very free and pronounced follow through of the body. One of them, who is at least as close and acute an observer of golfers as any other man in the world, has written that he attributes much of his success to the habit, formed in boyhood under the eye of a stern parent, of coming well through with the body. Yet how many hundreds of golfers do we see—and I write very feelingly—who come through too soon with the body and so too late or not at all with the club. The coming through with the body is for people not greatly gifted so fatally easy to be mistimed or exaggerated that I am inclined to believe that it is better, when thinking about the follow through, to concentrate the mind on the club.

There is one point in this regard which may perhaps be more easily studied from photographs than from real life. It is one of the marked differences to be observed between the very good and the moderately good. Look at a series of photographs, such as are very frequently to be seen in illustrated journals during the winter, of young amateur golfers sometimes from the universities. Many of them are seen finishing in attitudes of apparently rollicking freedom; the club-head has swung round till it approaches the player's heels and the central portion of his anatomy is temporarily so protuberant as to be positively alarming. Then look at a photograph of one of the best of the professionals just after hitting the ball—take even Ray, as an example, who certainly does not suffer from lack of freedom or of hard hitting—and you will see how well he has held himself together; he does not seem ever for a moment to have lost his figure, as do those much slimmer young gentlemen. However else the golfer ought to follow through. I cannot think that he ought to do so, to any marked degree, with his stomach.

FREQUENT AND DECIDED VARIATIONS.

There is another point that may be worth mentioning. It is always foolish, though very few of us are wise enough thoroughly to learn this lesson, to attempt to stereotype some feature of our method which we have noticed, or at any rate imagined, on some red-letter day of successful striking. It is more than ever foolish in the case of the finish of the swing, because we vary in this respect more, perhaps, than in any other. There is one golfer who always seems to finish his stroke poised in the chaste and classical attitude graphed innumerable times, but has been perpetuated in bronze. This one is Harry Vardon. In the case of other players who hit the ball nearly as uniformly well as he does, we may notice decided variations of follow through almost from day to day. As for our far humbler selves we constantly find ourselves finishing in different attitudes on one and the same day, even when we are playing what we presume to call very well. No doubt we should play better if we did not so vary; we should play best of all if we finished small, and if we try to do so, we shall not like Vardon; but we cannot and we never even hit the ball.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOHN BRIGHT C.C. V. ELPHINSTON C. C

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 55 runs.

Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, 9; D. F. Daroowala, 10; S. G. Kapadia, 2; D. D. Gijhsta, 0; Dr. J. M. Maneckshana, 0; B. A. Limboowala, 1; K. B. Mistry, 1; P. N. Baria, 1; J. A. Bambot, 9; H. S. Chocksy, 7; F. N. Kalyaniwala, 6; Extra, 0; Total, 46.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J. D. Antia, 7; S. A. Daroowala, 6; T. R. Parikh, 1; A. H. Wadia, 21; B. S. Bhapoo, 19; S. M. Surveyor, 1; J. H. Elchidana, 32; H. D. Karaka, D. K. Kapadia, B. L. Karanjia, R. D. Writer, Did not bat; Extras, 12 Total for 7 wickets, 101.

BARONET C. C. V. LIBERAL ESPLANADE C. C.

The above was played on Sunday and and resulted in a win for the Baronets by nine wickets and two runs.

Liberal Esplanade C. C:—Badshaw 1; Sermalla, 1; Khodaiji 2; Surty, 1; Kapadia, 0; Fitter, 0; Mulla, 0; Nanji, 1; Patel, 0; Lam, 0; Mistry not out 0, extras, 1; total. 17.

Baronet C. C:—B. Mistry, not out 15; P. J. Chenoy, 0; W. M. Mody, not out 4; D. M. Raja, M. D. Parekh, N. M. Mistry, J. S. Warden, P. S. Warden, N. Daner, H. S. Bhappoo, D. D. Driver, did not bat extras total 19.

P. J NEW SHIVAJI C. C V. MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Marine grounds on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 21 runs. The scores were:—

P. J. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

N. J. Kovarkar, 24; V. N. Metha, (Capt.) 3; D. L. Bhutia, 10; W. B. Kirtiker, 0; A. A. Naik, 1; W. L. Masurker, 1, M. P. Swami, 1; N. B. Dadarker, 5; R A. Mahale, 3; V. S. Varudker, 1; P. B Selateker, 1; extras, 9; total 59.

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Mr. Budrudin, 6; Mr. M. Attar, 9; Mr. G. M. Parker, 0; Mr. Khat Khute, 9; Mr. Valiahmad (Capt.) 1; Mr. Kazi 1; Mr. Murad, 0; Mr. Idroos, 0; Mr. Akram, 12, Mr. Hussonalli, 0; Mr. S. K. Mumdir; 0; total 38.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C. V. SIXTEEN STARS C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 6 runs.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

Karadker, M. D., 15; Navalker, K. S. 10; Vijayaker, T. R. 2; Nayak, W. B. 10; Navalker, Y. A. 6; Pawasker, S. K. 0; Jayaker, Y. K. 25; Khedeker, P. B. 4; Takpade, B. A. 4; Gharat, G. K. 1; Kelusker K. R. 5; extras 11; total 93.

SIXTEEN STARS C. C.

Aryamane, W. B. 2; Chachad, V. P. 11; Rajapurker, 31; Gidh, 4; Chachad A. P, 0; Shete, N. S. 15; Oveleker, 4; Raut S. G. 1; Ghosalker, 7; Vagal, 4; Raut, W. G. 0; extras 8; total 87.

JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

The above match was played on Esplanade Sunday and resulted in a victory for the Jolly Young Cricketers by 5 wickets and 18 runs. Scores:—

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

1st Innings.

H. K. Kothare, 0; S. G. Navalkar, 0; G. Talpade (Capt.), 0; K. S. Talpade, 36; G. B. Mankar, 0; R. G. Jayakar, 0; V. M. Vijayakar, 0; Dhurandhar, 1; K. S. Rane (not out), 1; V. G. Vijayakar, 0; S. K. Jayakar, 0; Extras, 5; Total, 43.

2nd Innings.

S. G. Navalkar, 1; Dhurandhar, 2; G. Talpade (Capt.), 1; G. B. Mankar, (not out), 3; R. G. Jayakar, 0; H. K. Kothare, 1; K. S. Rane, 5; V. G. Vijayakar, 3; K. S. Talpade, 1; Jayakar, 1; V. M. Vijayakar, 6; Extras, 4; Total, 28.

JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

1st Innings.

R. K. Dighe, 6; K. H. Barve, 0; G. N. Dharadhar (Capt.), 3; M. R. Vijayakar, 0; N. D. Powar, 3; R. K. Shinde, 2; G. A. Chawdhari, 5; Y. K. Vijayakar (not out), 0; R. G. Rawoot, 0; S. S. Talpade, 0; M. G. Talpade, 0; Extras, 6; Total, 25.

2nd Innings.

R. K. Dighe, 0; G. N. Dharadhar (Capt.), 20; S. S. Talpade, 0; N. D. Powar, 23; K. H. Barve (not out), 12; M. R. Vijayakar (not out), 3; Y. K. Vijayakar, G. A. Chawdhari, R. K. Shinde, R. G, Rawoot, and M. G. Talpade, did not bat; Extras, 6; Total, 64.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C. V. SIR J. SASSOON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 49 runs and 3 wickets.

NEW ESPLANADE C. C.

Karadker, M. D. 0; Navalker, K. S. 49; Pawasker, S. K. 3; Kalgootker, W. L. 15; Dhuru, V. R. 3; Kelusker, K. R. not out 13; Jayaker, Y. K. 16; Khedeker, P. B. not out 13; Mahtre B. J Rane, S. V. Vijayaker, T. R. did not bat. extras 13; total for 6 wickets 125.

SIR J. S. H. S. O. BOYS C. C.

Reuben, 29; Aaron, 1; Samuel, 10; L. Cohen, 2; Eliza, 2; J. Cohen, 18; Kelly, 4; Judha, 5; Solomen, 0; A. Solomen, 1; Ezekiel, not out 0; extras 4 total 76.

FORBES FORBES CAMBELL C. C. Vs. KILLICK NIXON C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday, the 16th inst. and resulted in a win for the former by 15 runs.

The Scores:—

F. F. C. C. C.:—V. Fox 2; Bapooji 4; V. Grantham 0; Jehangir 7; E. Bunbury 8; Contractor 5; Shethe 7; M. Fox 7; Khunderao 6; Sorab 0; Kaikhusroo 1; Madusudan 0; Extras 12; Total 59.

Killick Nixon C. C:—R. M. Vijayakar 0; R. M. Wagle 5; M. A. Talpade 0; D. N. Davoolkar 7; Shankerrao 9; G. C. Phillips 9; Dhunjishaw 3; Wamanrao 2; Giles 6; Lodge 0; Hughes 0; Gungolly 0; Extras 3; Total 44.

(For other Sporting News see page 5.)

BOY HUSBAND SHOT.

TOWN CLERK'S CRIME.

Mr. William Cleary, for fourteen years Town Clerk of Haverstraw on the Hudson, shot and killed in his office there on July 24 a nineteen-year-old boy who had come to announce that he was Mr. Cleary's son-in-law. The young victim according to New York correspondent on the "Daily Telegraph" was Mr. Eugene Newman, the son of Fred Newman, one of the principal owners of an important country newspaper. The two families had been friendly for years, and Eugene and Miss Anna Cleary grew up together. So far as is known no objection on the part of either family was raised to their marriage when they were older and the young man got a start in life. They had been sweethearts from childhood, and the engagement was rather encouraged by the boy's mother-in-law, who has been divorced from Mr. Cleary and lives at New York.

Mr. Cleary is a power politically at Rockland county, and a man of so erratic temper that young Newman has been away from Haverstraw lately looking for a job in New York City. He had failed to secure a job, but succeeded in secretly marrying Miss Cleary.

The youthful bridegroom told the girl's mother, and she persuaded him to go to Haverstraw and tell the news to his father-in-law. At the time of his arrival at Harverstraw Town Hall, the town clerk was conferring with two local officials. The boy husband entered the presence of his father-in-law without hesitation.

"I have come here," he said, "to ask you to forgive me for running away with Anna."

"You have, have you?" responded the town clerk without emotion. Then, suddenly changing his manner, but speaking quietly, he said, "You scoundrel, get out of here." "Let us be friends," urged the youngster. "I told you to get out." "But I am——"

The town clerk had his revolver in his hand, and, blazing away, his answer to the young man's appeal was four shots, and the tragedy occurred before the local officials, who had moved to another part of the room, had time to interfere.

The slayer when arrested refused to say why he fired.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

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Low rates, liberal conditions.

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Managing Director

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

At "DULCE DOMUM" MUSSOORIE on the 10th August 1914, the wife of Thomas J. Lunel of a Son.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Squadron Orders By Major N. Stanley Reed, Commanding.

August, 18.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 22nd Inst.—Sergt. A. M. Baird.

There will be Recruits Drill on Church Gate Sands weather permitting every morning at 7-15 a.m.

PARADE FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

To-day Tuesday the 18th Inst.—Commanding Officers Parade Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki Belts and Bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.

To-day Tuesday evening 18th Inst.—Town Hall Drill from 6 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

Thursday 20th Inst.—There will be a dismounted parade for all members and Recruits at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.

Mr. Hugh Golding Cocks having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August, 18.

Musketry. The Range at the Ghat Kopar is allotted at follows:—

Wednesday, 19th Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Thursday, 20th Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Friday, 21st Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Saturday, 22nd Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday, 23rd Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.

Trains leaves at Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

Parades. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statues at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress: Uniform Drill Order with Caps.

II "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for ride-Outs.

Parade. The Battalion (less Cadet Coys) will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th Instant at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. Dress:—Drill Order, Helmets, Recruits will fall in 6 paces from the outer flanks, of their companies.

Parade. "F" Company parades for the week:—
Tuesday Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday, Battalion Parade at 6-15 p.m.
Wednesday, Recruits Parade at 6-15 p.m.
Thursday Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Friday, Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Sunday, N. C. O's. and Recruits at 8 a.m.

Parade. "G" Company will parade to-day Tuesday the 18th Inst. and Thursday the 20th Inst. at Head-Quarters.

II "G" Company Recruits parade every evening at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters until further orders.

Appointments and Promotion. The Commanding Officers pleased to make the following appointments in "F" Company:—
No. 7189 Vol. J. B. Rowe, is appointed Lance Corporal.
No 7840 Vol. H. Wald, is appointed Lance Corporal.

Transfer. No. 7718 Cr. Sergt. H. Inwood is transferred from "M" to "C" coy. from this date in the same rank.

The following promotion is made subject to Government sanction:—
Lieut. K. McI. Kemp to be Captain.

Staff. Captain O. T. Maclt. Leckie having been recalled, captain C. N. Moberly is appointed officiating Adjutant from 17th Instant (afternoon).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimantal Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

August, 17th.

249. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250. Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters on Weekday evenings at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or plain Clothes.

151. Parades.—There will be a Corps Parade on Saturday Evening 22nd instant at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.
There will also be a Corps Parade at Headquarters on Sunday Morning next at 8-0 a.m. for Company drill.
Dress:—Uniform and Helmets.
All members not on duty *Must* attend these parades.

252. Strength.—The undermentioned Non-effective Members are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
Gunner Aitken A. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Murray D. M. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Shaw J. A. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Harris S. L. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Shaw J. A. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Vears E. F. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Poulteck A. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Garvey E. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Eagles C. No. 1 Company.
Corpl Tptr Wescombe S. No. 1 Company.
Gunner Coulson H. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Davison C. F. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Griffiths W. T. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Hammond T. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Harrison T. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Louth G. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Peters A. No. 2 Company.
Gunner Reid V. No. 2 Company.

253. Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1619 Gr. Stokes J. to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1620 Gr. Coates H. O. to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1621 Gr. Burnett J. C. to "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1622 Gr. Plow W. E. to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1623 Gr. Coloman A. E. to "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1624 Gr. Morgan A. L. to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1625 Gr. Trayler W. D. to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 157 Sapper Elder W. S. to E. E. Company B. V. A.

254. Transfer.—The undermentioned transfer is sanctioned from to-days date. Gunner Henry Page from No. 2 Coy. to E. E. Coy. and allotted number 158 in the E. E. Company.

255. Transfer to Reserve.—The undermentioned is transferred to the Reserve from to-days date. C. Q. M. S., R. J. Barker No. 2 Company B. V. A.

256. Promotion No. 2 Coy.—The following Promotions and Appointment will take effect in No. 2 Company from to-days dates:—
Sergt. O. M. P. Clyne to be C. Q. M. S. in No. 2 Coy. vice "Barker."
*Corpl. E. A. Shorren to be Sergeant vice "Clyne."
Corpl. W. H. Stubbs to be Sergeant Supernumerary to Establishment.
Bombr. W. Grimshaw to be Corporal vice "Stubbs."
Bombr. V. Y. Smith to be Corporal vice Shorren in "A" Sub-Section.
Bombr. M. J. Navin to be Bombardier vice "Smith."
Gunr. F. Dixon to be Bombardier to complete Establishment.
Gunr. H. Dyson to be Bombardier vice Grimshaw in "B" Sub-Section.
Gunr. G. L. Sargeant to be Acting Bombardier in "D" Sub-Section.
Gunr. W. A. Hallahan to be Acting Bombadier To Complete Establishment.
*Subject to this N. C. O. obtaining a Proficiency Certificate n accordance with A. R. I., Vol. IX.

257. Parades.—It is proposed to hold a Gun Drill parade for Recruits at 10 a.m. on Sunday next 23rd instant at Mahaluxmi lasting about an hour, will members who can attend kindly give their names to the Sergt. Major at the Office as soon as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "Away down Indiana" ... Boldi.
Overture ..... "Pigue Dance" ..... Suppe.
Valse ..... "The Cinema Star" .....Gilbert.
Suite from ... "The Ballet Egyptien" Luigini.
Ein Idyll K..."Waldesflustern" ..... Ozibulka.
Selection ... "The Gondoliers ... Sullivan.
Two Step ... Down in Jungle Town" Darewski.

FATAL FALL IN THE DOCKS.

Naik Abdool, a fireman, working on board the s.s. Grique, now lying at the Prince's Dock, was running along 'H.' Wharf, when he missed his footing and fell into the water. He could not swim, and attempts to save him failed.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. D. Kapadia, a joint Honorary Secretary of the above association writes to say that as Mr. Watson's paper is not yet ready, discussion on the same is postponed to Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., at the office of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

DR. HOSEIN'S REQUEST.

Dr. S. A. Hosein of Lashker, Gwalior, who offered his services to the Red Crescent Indian Medical Mission in the last Turko-Balkan War, volunteers his humble services to the organisers of the various Indian Medical Missions for the help of the British wounded in the present war, and request them most respectfully to communicate with him.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

The Political Resident at Aden has received the following wire from the British Ambassador at Constantinople:—"All measures removed arrived from Basra where no case of plague has occurred for five days."

The Political Resident, Persian Gulf, wires:—"Quarantine restrictions in Gulf ports against arrivals from Basra stopped from 29th July."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or small pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. There were, however, 14 attacks and 6 deaths from cholera. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 86, as compared with 84 in the corresponding period of 1913 and 123 in 1912. Altogether 1628 rates were caught by the municipal rat-catchers in the City on Saturday last, out of which 10 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 5 of these latter C Ward 1, D Ward 1 and E Ward 3.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The St. John Ambulance Association maintains at its Headquarters a Register of persons volunteering for Service in time of War. As a state of war exists at the present time all persons who wish to avail themselves of having their names placed on this register are requested to supply the following information to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association at Poona:—

(a) Name in full. (b) Religion or Caste. (c) Age. (d) Full Postal Address. (e) Province. (f) Ambulance qualification and date. (g) Profession. (h) Languages spoken. (i) Capacity in which willing to serve.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD., for the day ending 15th August 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
,, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	34,11,000
Current Deposits	10,13,000
Sundries	64,000
	61,23,000

ASSETS.	₹
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	20,44,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,31,000
Local Bills Discounted	86,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	65,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc...	14,71,000
	61,23,000

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINT TWO BOMBAY JOURNALS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, appeared and presented an information on behalf of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, a joint. Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Medical Union, charging Mr. Nasarwanji Framji Bilimoria proprietor and editor of an Anglo-Gujarati monthly called the "Cherag," and Mr. Naoroji Nassarwanji Bilimoria, printer and publisher of that journal, with defamation.

The complainant who is medical secretary of an advisory committee appointed by the Zoroastrian Conference for the medical inspection of school-going Parsi children, alleged, in the course of his information, that in the May number of the "Cherag" there appeared an article under the heading "Beware of Medical Examination of School-children," which contained several entirely false and greatly defamatory statements. In it the writer charged that the scheme of medical examination had been started by designing medical men with an apparently philanthropic object. He the writer then suggested a doubt about the purity of the committee of Parsi doctors and plainly said that the examination, as it was conducted, was enough to create instead of cure or prevent, diseases. The complainant alleged that the two accused had deliberately defamed him and his colleagues on the Conference Medical Committee and intended also to frustrate the philanthropic scheme undertaken by it.

His Worship ordered a notice to be issued.

CASE AGAINST "FRASHO-GARD."

Before his Worship Mr. Madon presented an information on behalf of Mr. Behramgore Temuras Anklesaria, Principal of the Mulla Feroz Madressa, charging Mr. Feroz Shapurji Masani, a teacher at the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, and editor and publisher of a quarterly Guzerati magazine known as the "Frasho-Gard," and Mr. Ardeshir Bhikaji Dubash, printer of a journal, with defamation.

The complainant in the course of his information alleged that the first accused was at one time his pupil at the Madressa where he learnt Avesta and Pahleir under the complainant.

In the April-May-June number of the Magazine for this year there appeared a long article, of which by far the greater portion contained a vituperative and slanderous attack on Sirdar Shamsululama Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad Dastur Nashirwan, High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan and Malwa for his having performed certain religious ceremonies at Rangoon a few months ago. There was a very keen controversy which raged in the Parsi community over the performance of these ceremonies by the Dastur and the complainant took no part whatever in his controversy. The article contained a furious tirade against Dastur. However there was a sudden digression in the article, and there appeared the following:

"When teachers who are like heads of Madressas that import barren instruction in Avesta and Pahlavi by teaching religious literature, talk before their pupil 'How fine white, white girl there are in Paris, how willing they are to marry with Parsi youths. . . .' If teachers of the Madressa indulged in such stories when teaching Avesta, then the community will be able to form an idea as to what hope it can entertain from such Avesta scholars and how it must keep forewarned against them. Why should not the managers of the Madressa, by giving a final dismissal to Madressa teachers who hold irreligious views, ridicule ceremonies and rituals and advocate the Juddin, afford them sufficient time to work in their—ference?"

The complainant further alleged that the whole thing was written and published by the first accused falsely and maliciously with the deliberate object of lowering the complainant's reputation in the estimation of the Parsi community and of injuring him in the way of his profession. The first accused had taken numerous opportunities of decrying in public against the teaching of the Madressas and had borne against him (the complainant) a malice for the last several years.

A notice was ordered to be issued against the accused.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A DECREE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Mahomed Cassam Bux, alis Patel, with stealing a decree of the Small Causes' Court for Rs. 110 from the possession of one Baburao Nana.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. Athavle, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in June last a decree from the Small Causes' Court for Rs. 110 was obtained against K. Boardman by Hormusji Bejonji Bharucha, who gave it to Mr. Surti, pleader, to take necessary steps to attack the debtor's pay. Mr. Surti left the decree with his clerk, Baburao, with instructions to attend to it. On the 1st July the accused went to Mr. Surti's office and asked Baburao if he had the decree with him. Baburao had instructions not to let anyone know of what was to be done in regard to the decree, and he therefore replied in the negative. The accused then picked up a bundle of papers from Baburao's table and walked away with it without Baburao's consent. Mr. Bharucha, who was there at the time, got excited at this and went and complained to Mr. V. Patel, pleader, whose office is next door to Mr. Surti's. Mr. Bharucha also complained to Mr. Pavri, Deputy-Registrar of Small Causes' Court of the matter.

The accused said that he went to Mr. Surti's office on behalf of his friend Mr. Boardman to settle the payment of the decree by instalment. There he found Bharucha to whom he offered an instalment of Rs. 10 per month. He took the decree out of the bundle for settlement, and as Bharucha would not be satisfied with the instalment offered, he suggested that they should see Mr. Surti the next day and settle terms as he might direct. He told Bharucha that he would keep the decree with him so that there should be no misunderstanding.

His Worship convicted the accused and on Mr. Godinho's applying for an appealable sentence, his Worship ordered the accused to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for to-morrow commencing at 5-30 p.m., (weather permitting).

Tent Pegging, individual.—A ring will be suspended to the face of the peg.

Higher marks will be given if the ring be carried with the peg.

Tennis Ball Race.—(Mixed couples).—Lady with a ball on tennis racquet will ride a prescribed course. Her partner will ride alongside and recover the ball when it falls. The partner must remount before replacing the ball on the racquet.

Half section jumping.

Chatty Race.—Competitors will ride a course and pick up a chatty with a polo stick without dismounting and ride back. Any competitor may break with his stick a chatty being carried by another competitor. First past the post with unbroken chatty to win. If all the chatties are broken first past the post to win.

Scurry.—Distance handicap.

Running the Gauntlet.—Ladies' nomination. Men will ride past the ladies over a hurdle and ladies will throw chalked tennis balls at them. Men must wear dark coats. The one with fewest chalk marks to win.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON'S OPENING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 17.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council began its sittings to-day. All official and non-official members were present. The usual oath of allegiance being taken by all the members Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner, delivered an inaugural address.

After welcoming the members he explained the reason for the delay in the opening of the Council which was due to the peculiar difficulty presented by the Province of Berar and its representation on the Council. He was proud of being the first President of the Council of the Province with which he was associated since 1890. He exhorted the members to co-operate with him in the deliberations of the Council and the youngest of them to conduct the proceedings of the Council with earnestness and dignity and with the zeal for the common interest. He referred to the Viceroy's interest in this Council and the sad death of Lady Hardinge. Referring to the great war in which England is at present plunged he explained the great misery which it meant and the grounds of justice on which England had to enter. In the Central Provinces its effect on the Council would probably mean the delay of expenditure on new and much hoped for schemes of education and the like. He said:—"This is inevitable but we must subordinate our interests to the greater issue which is at stake. And let us hope that the Empire may emerge the stronger and better from the struggle and that its people may be brought into still closer sympathy and common citizenship."

He next outlined the subjects to which the future attention of the Council shall be turned and suggested that the session be in July and August, a pleasant season and most convenient to the nominated official members. Other regular times of the meeting will be in January and March when the Budget will be dealt with. He did not propose at present to enter on a discussion of the method to be adopted for dealing with Berar legislation, it will be considered later. He referred in conclusion to the agricultural situation in the Central Provinces. There was a serious failure of the late rains in the northern districts last year. The situation has been adequately met by the expansion of ordinary work and gratitious relief. The latest reports from all districts give hopes of an excellent season. The rains had been copious and well distributed.

Sir Bipin Krishna Bose speaking on behalf of the non-official members, expressed the gratitude of the people of the Central Provinces for the constitution of the Council which came into existence today. He assured the loyalty of the people and non-officials whose services were at the disposal of his Majesty in the present grave crisis. On the success of the British depend the happiness and prosperity of the people of this great land.

Mr. Mudolker followed him and associated himself with Sir Bipin's sentiments on behalf of the people and representatives in the Council of Berar.

A resolution expressing regret at Lady Hardinge's death was moved by Mr. Dixit, seconded by Mr. Newal Salimullah, and carried, the members standing.

Mr. Crump asked for leave to introduce the Central Provinces Excise Bill and the Court of Wards Amending Bill and the Sir Blennerhassett the Central Provinces General Causes Bill.

Leave was granted for all these Bills.

The Council adjourned to the 27th August.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, C. I. E., has been elected by the non-official members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council as their representative in the Imperial Legislative Council in place of Mr. V. R. Pandit. Mr. Dadabhoy obtained three votes more than Mr. R. N. Mudholkar.

SPORTING NEWS.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

CRICKET MEMORIES.

A MEMORABLE VICTORY.

THE GREATEST PLAYER.

Lord Hawke, President of the M. C. C. contributes the following article to the "Daily Telegraph":—

Not to admit that I am inordinately proud of the honour of acting as president of the M. C. C. during this, the centenary year of Lord's, would be ungracious to the game I have loved so dearly since I was big enough to handle a bat and throw a ball, and ungracious to the many splendid cricketers with whom I have been so happily associated during the last thirty years, and who have done so much to enhance the glory of cricket. Could I live my youth and early manhood over again, I could wish for nothing better than to play a part in the further development of the national summer game.

HIS FIRST LOVE.

It seems a far cry back to Hawtrey's preparatory school at Slough, where I made my first real acquaintance with the game, and to that red letter day at Eton (I believe it was in 1876) when as a Lower Boy I fell so deeply in love with "Miss Cricket," as the result of making 172 out of 191. But my affection is still as ardent and sincere. It is true I have flirted with hunting and big-game shooting. Indeed, I must reluctantly confess that there was once a danger of me jilting my first love.

This was in 1892, when with some friends I went on a shooting expedition in Nepal. The neighbouring rajahs treated us in the most hospitable manner. They lent us forty-two elephants and twenty camels to carry our luggage. I managed to bag thirteen tigers that trip, and had such an enjoyable time between shooting, fishing, and camping out that I thought at the time I should not be averse from repeating the trip every year. But the call of cricket was too strong, and I remained faithful to my first love.

Perhaps the remembrance of my boyish desire to emulate the feats of such Yorkshire giants of the game as George Ulyett, Tom Emmett, Ephraim Lockwood, E. Peate, George Freeman, and Allan Hill, to mention but half a dozen, had not a little to do with this faithfulness.

Please do not misunderstand me. I am not claiming for these players who brought so much cricketing fame to the country of broad acres any distinct superiority over other great bowlers and batsmen hailing from other counties. But naturally, as a boy, I thought there were no players like them, and followed their performances with the keenest, although may be somewhat biassed, interest.

"HAPPY JACK."

What a light-hearted, genial soul Ulyett was! He well deserved the nickname of "Happy Jack." And how proud we were of his performance in the Test match at Lord's in July, 1884, when, in the second innings, he took seven Australian wickets for 36 runs, and dismissed the giant Bonnor with a catch off his own bowling, which, to quote Mr. W. G. Grace, "has never been surpassed."

George Giffen, in his book "With Bat and Ball," makes special mention of the incident. "The catch," he says, "with which Ulyett dismissed Bonnor I regard as one of the most brilliant I have ever seen. Bonnor was sent in third wicket down to knock off the dangerous Yorkshireman, and he tried hard to fulfil his mission. He got one fourer, and then made a mighty drive. Everyone looked down the ground to see where the ball landed, and the spectators began to open a space in the ring, but the ball did not reach the crowd. Ulyett put up his hand, and, meeting it with the right spot of his hand, held it. I was Bonnor's vis-a-vis at the time, and thoroughly appreciated the merit of that effort."

"Punch," too, made mention of the catch, and said we wanted more men like Ulyett to go to war, as they would be useful in catching cannon balls.

Ulyett and Emmett were undoubtedly the idols of the Yorkshire cricketing public in the seventies and eighties. There used, however, to be a popular saying that when Emmett was bowling the onlooker might expect "first a wide, and then a wicket." To be sure Tom did bowl an unconscionable number of wides, but he often protested that he never did so deliberately; though there was one occasion in my early capitaincy days when I said:

"Tom, do you know how many wides you have bowled this year?"

"No, my lord. How many?" was the reply.

"Forty-five," I replied.

"Good," remarked Tom, in his usual naive way. "Give me the ball, my lord, and I'll soon earn talent money."

He bowled fifty-five that year.

Did space permit, however, I could tell many more stories of old Tom Emmett, under whom I played for Yorkshire in 1882, two years before I was elected captain.

RISE OF AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that the year 1878, when I made my first appearance at Lord's against Harrow, was a very eventful one in the history of English cricket—not, I may remark, before you begin to smile, on account o my debut—but because in that year, on Monday, May 27, Australia smote the flower of English cricket hip and thigh, defeating the full strength of the Marylebone Club in one afternoon by nine wickets. What a shock that was!

Everybody anticipated a fairly easy victory for England, for had not the Australians been routed at Trent Bridge by Notts in their first match, and beaten in a single innings? But they reckoned without Spofforth and Boyle, who rattled out the M. C. C. for 33 and 19. All England rang with the name of Australia, and wherever the Cornstalks travelled after that win they were the "observed of all observers." In Yorkshire especially crowds gathered at the railway stations, people flattened their noses against the carriage windows, and cries of "Which be demon?" "Which be stoomper?" were heard on all sides. That was the beginning of the rise of Australian cricket.

But I suppose there will never be a more sensational match than the Test match at the Oval in August, 1882, commonly known as the "seven runs" match, the closing scenes of which have been so graphically described by Mr. T. Horan, the old Australian cricketer. Indeed. I cannot possibly do better than quote his description, for to my mind there is no other which so impressively tells the story of Spofforth's triumph.

SIX MEN WHO FAILED TO SCORE 30.

"In their second innings the Englishmen had 85 to get to win; 50 was on the board for two wickets, and it looked a guinea to a gooseberry on England. Presently W. G. Grace was held off Boyle at mid-off by Bannerman, and the board showed 4—32—53. No uneasiness at this stage. But during the next partnership, that between A. P. Lucas and the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Spofforth and Boyle bowled with such wonderful precision that a strange hush fell upon that vast circling crowd. Maiden followed maiden, and after half an hour a wild, tumultuous yell from 22,000 throats welcome a single to Lyttelton. He is now opposed to Spofforth, who sends down an unplayable breakback. Lyttelton, who has made 12, the second highest score, is bowled, and my ideal batsman returns crestfallen to the pavilion. Five for 66. Nineteen to win, and five wickets to fall. I was fielding near the pavilion, and as A. G. Steel passes on his way to the wicket he remarks: 'This is enough to give a man an uneasy feeling in the stomach.' It was. A. G. is caught and bowled for nought. Six for 70. Only 15 to win, and four wickets to fall.

"That fine punishing batsman, Maurice Read, is clean bowled by Spofforth for nought. Seven for 70. The living wall round the arena is still as the grave; you could hear a pin drop. Barnes passes me on his way, his lips are ashen grey. I say, 'By jove, Barnes, this is an exciting match!' By an effort he raises a little saliva in his dry throat, and says, 'Yes, but you'll win.' He hits a double, and is held by Murdoch off Boyle. Nine for 75. Peate, the last bat, hits a double, tries to repeat the stroke, is clean bowled by Boyle, and Australia has beaten by 7 runs the finest team that England ever sent into the field.

"The excitement was so tremendous and long-sustained that one man dropped dead, some fainted, and one man made deep notches with his teeth in the top of his umbrella. The vast crowd rushed the ground, patted the Australians on the back, and cheered them to the echo with cries of 'Bravo Australia!' That was the only time I saw W. G. Grace looking a bit downcast over cricket. He said to me, 'Well, well! I left six men to get thirty odd runs, and they coudn't get them!'"

Mention of that wonderfully fine cricketer, A. G. Steel, reminds me of a story about him in connection with the Test match two years after this sensational episode, and which illustrates the love and enthusiasm which some men have for cricket. Steel had been picked for the English team, but a day or two before the match he had an attack of lumbago. Depressed in spirit, he went to a famous surgeon, and told him he should not be able to play for England. The surgeon's reply, so the story goes, was brief but pregnant.

"Not play! D—— it, you must play."

Steel took heart of grace. He played, and made 148, the innings of his life.

A. G. Steel and the late Alfred Lyttelton were among the most wonderful cricketers I have ever met. They always seemed, like C. B. Fry, to be in form, although they had very little practice. And A. C. Maclaren is another player of the same kind. Of course, I always place W. G. Grace on a pinnacle by himself. He is the greatest player we have ever seen, and though good men have come up since he first made a name, I don't think we shall ever see his equal.

"1,000 GUINEAS A SIDE."

Volumes, of course, could be written of the historic matches which have been played at Lord's, and the great feats of batsmen and bowlers. It is curious, however, to reflect in these days that one of the earliest matches played at St. John's-wood was thus announced in the "Morning Herald" in the year of Waterloo, 1815: "A grand match will be played at Lord's new cricket ground, St. John's-wood, Maryleborne, on Wednesday, July 12, and the following days, between the County of Surrey and All England, for 1,000 guineas a side. The wicket to be pitched at 11 o'clock."

In those days, however, cricket matches for big stakes were quite usual, and a few weeks after appeared the announcement of another 1,000-guinea contest, between eight Etonians, and ten gentlemen of all England. In the latter match Lord F. Beauclerk, who frequently captained the Gentlemen against the Players, and, who, although a vicar of St. Albans, did not consider it beneath the dignity of his cloth to make 600 guineas a year out of the game, took part.

Referring to the earliest Gentlemen v. Players matches at Lord's it is interesting to note that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Players were considered so much superior to the Gentlemen that in 1832, to endeavour to make the matches more equal, they were handicapped by having to defend wickets of the regulation size—27in. by 8in.—while the wickets for the Gentlemen were only 22in. by 6in. But in spite of this handicap the Players won by an innings, and gave evidence of their superiority in later seasons when called upon to defend four stumps, measuring 36in. by 12in. That, it need hardly be said, was in the days before such giants of the game as the Graces and the Walkers appeared to lead the Gentlemen to victory.

GODHRA TALUKDARI CRICKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Talukdari Team of Godhra went to Sadra on 11th instant, to play a Cricket match will the Scott College Team. In the first and second innings the Scott College scored 96 and 46 runs, while the Godhra Talukdari Kumars scored 56 runs in the first innings. In the second innings with two wickets down the Talukdari Kumarshad a score of 56 runs. Time being called out the match was drawn in favour of Godhra Talukdari Team. Lt.-Colonel Carter, the Political Agent played on the Sadra side.

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S. M. POCHKHA

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 18, 1914.

POLAND IRREDENTA.

Poland, on which the Tsar has just conferred autonomy, first emerges into authentic history towards the end of the 10th century. From that time onward it has been, generally speaking, the home of misrule, revolution and anarchy. Not only has it periodically formed the object of unjustifiable attacks from its more powerful neighbours, but in the middle of the 17th century King Charles X of Sweden invaded it on the flimsiest of pretexts. But, in spite of all its vicissitudes, Poland has, throughout its chequered history, succeeded in a wonderful manner in preserving intact its national sentiment, even the Poles of today forming an element which refuses to assimilate with the Russians, though thousands of them are serving in the Russian Army, or studying at the Russian universities. It would be idle to deny that Russia's government of Poland has so far been one of the nightmares of history. Poland, has, indeed, been ruled with the rod and the knout, and the whole trend of Russian policy towards this unfortunate province of hers has been pursued with the single aim of crushing Polish national feeling. The province has been deprived of every remnant of its former administrative independence, the iron grip of Russian autocracy being strengthened by the prohibition of the public use of the Polish language and the introduction of serious political disabilities against those who did not belong to the Orthodox Russian Church.

English Liberalism, which has always had the profoundest sympathy with the long and unequal struggle of the Poles for freedom, will hope that Russia's action,—characteristic of her cynical treatment of conquered peoples,—is a genuine augury for a brighter future for Poland. It is sufficiently clear, we think, that Russia has at length realised, thanks to the present war, that she can no longer afford to allow Poland to remain a perennial powder-magazine within her borders, and it is to be hoped that the Poles will not scrutinise too closely the motives which have led the Russian Government at this crisis to confer autonomy on Poland under a Viceroy. "The army brings you solemn news of reconciliation with Russia," declares the Grand Duke Nicholas's Manifesto, "and under the Tsar's sceptre Poland will be reborn, free in religion and language." It is to be earnestly hoped, not only for the sake of Russia's internal strength and peace, but also for the sake of general peace in Europe, that this hope may be fulfilled, quite apart from the bearings the Tsar's action may have on the course of the present war. If the Triple Entente Powers are successful in the war it is certain that Great Britain and France will oppose no obstacle to the re-union of Austrian and Prussian Poland with the Russian province; but they should see to it that the autonomy promised is not a sham and protected by adequate guarantees, given not only to the Poles but to Europe. That the latter precaution will be necessary is testified by the case of Finland where Russia has so ruthlessly broken her promises.

The tri-partition of Poland was one of the most shameful and tragic episodes of modern European history. The first partition, which took place in 1772, viewed from any standpoint or aspect, was an act of sheer brigandage on the part of Russia, Prussia and Austria. The first obtained the palatinates of Vitebsk and Polotsk Mscislaw, consisting of over fifteen hundred square miles of territory, with a population of 550,000 and an annual revenue of 920,000 Polish gulden. Austria got the greater part of Galicia, excluding Cracow, which, however, came under Austria in 1848; in other words a territory of 1.710 square miles with a population of 816,000 and a revenue of a million and a half gulden a year. Prussia did not secure as much territory as Russia and Austria, but acquired, besides several palatinates, Great Poland as far as the Nitza. By this partitition Poland was deprived at one blow of a fourth of her territory and about a fifth of her population. But the landgreed of the three Powers was not satisfied, for about twenty years later the second partitition took place, by which Russia got all the Eastern provinces, extending from Livadia to Moldavia, while Prussia got Dobrzyn, Kujavia and the greater part of Great Poland, with Thorn and Danzing. The result of this was that the country was reduced to a third of its original area. Three years after the third partition was brought about by the machinations of the three Powers concerned, leading to the acquirement of Western Galicia and Southern Masovia by Austria; of Podlachia and the rest of Masovia, with Warsaw, by Prussia; and of all the remaining territory by Russia. In 1815 Poland was given a Constitution on the traditional Russian lines,—a Constitution which, it need hardly be said, proved wholly unsatisfactory to the Poles. The Tsar and the new Diet soon quarrelled, and the country was again thrown into a state of anarchy. The Poles rose against Russia in 1830, but the rising proved futile, and a determined effort was made by Russia to crush Polish nationalism. The administration was made even harsher, and a hostile policy was adopted towards the Roman Catholic Church. But the indomitable patriotism of the Poles, which is the most striking feature in their history, could not be crushed, and they again rose in 1863, but the rising was ill-organised and quickly came to an end, leading to the enforcement of the harshest methods. Since that period Poland has been quiescent, but has naturally been a constant thorn in the side of Russia and the breeding-ground of European Anarchism. So far as Russia is concerned, however, if the present war has only the result of a more liberal system of administration within her dominions, that will be one great asset to the economy of Europe gained.

Notes of the Day.

Japan's Ultimatum.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany comes as something of a surprise. A previous telegram, at the beginning of the war, that the Japanese Government would have seriously to consider the question of Kiau-Chau, was not taken very seriously and it was not generally thought that any need for Japanese intervention would arise. As a matter of fact, it is not clear now that Japanese intervention is necessary. The British squadron in Chinese waters is stronger than, and the French squadron is as strong as, the German. In addition, Great Britain has the call on the Australian squadron which includes a bran new super-Dreadnought battle cruiser, the Australia, whose fighting value is equal to the two large cruisers Germany maintains on the China station put together. Besides this, the British China squadron includes the Newcastle and Yarmouth, two of the Town class; there is the Philomel, the Psyche, and the Pyramus, light cruisers, on the New Zealand station, and the Melbourne and the Sydney, each of 5,600 tons on the Australian station. These combined with the French squadron, which includes the armoured cruisers Montcalm (11,000 tons) and Dupleix (10,014 tons), it should seem, are enough to keep the seas free against the somewhat insignificant German squadron.

Consultation with Britain.

It must be assumed, however, that Japan is acting with the approval of the British Government, seeing that one of the first requirements of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty,—which ironically enough was first aimed at Russia,—is that the two Governments must consult one another as to the steps to be taken to protect their joint and individual interests. Of course, it is not likely that Germany will accept the ultimatum, in spite of her present embarrassments, and it may be taken for granted that she is to lose Kiau-Chau, the tribute paid by China to the "Mailed Fist," and that with the whole Japanese Navy and the French and British squadrons to hunt them down, there is little hope for the escape of any of the German ships in the Far East. The garrison of Kiau-Chau, it may be mentioned, consists of 92 officers, 2,374 German non-commissioned officers and men, and a battalion of native troops. Like many other German possessions Kiau-Chau has been a costly luxury to Germany. The total volume of its trade is about six millions sterling per annum, but its administration costs the German people about £400,000 a year, the expenditure being about three times as great as the revenue.

Germany's Possessions in the Pacific.

If the war lasts long enough and if Japan takes a part, Germany stands to lose a good deal more abroad than Kiau-Chau and her African possessions. In the Pacific there is Kaiser Wilhelm Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, which was declared a German protectorate in 1884; the Bismarck Archipelago, also taken over in 1884, with a population of nearly 200,000; the Solomon Islands; the Caroline and Ladrone Islands, bought from Spain in 1899 for £840,000; the Marshall Islands, largely uninhabited; and most desirable of all, the beautiful Samoan Islands, very fertile, with a fine trade with Australia and New Zealand (which must now have ceased), and a possible great future as rubber-producing territory. The title to these beautiful islands was for long a source of dispute, but in 1899 Great Britain renounced her rights over Savaii and Upolu in favour of Germany and over Tutuila and other islands in favour of the United States. It has always been a matter of wonder how Germany expected to protect all these colonial possessions in the event of a war with a naval Power.

The Home "Reviews."

The contents of the leading Reviews to hand by the last English mail are unusually interesting. Several of the articles throw considerable light on the mainsprings of Austria's policy towards Servia, analysing carefully the circumstances which led to the Serajevo murders. Miss Edith Sellers writes about the late Archduke in the "Nineteenth Century," and in the same periodical Sir Harry Johnston has a contribution on Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary which is explanatory of much that is now taking place in Europe. The "Fortnightly Review" has two articles of international interest,—one on the murdered Archduke by Mr. I. Ellis Barker, and the other entitled "A Bungle in 'Entente' Diplomacy," by Mr. Francis Aldridge. The "Contemporary," too, has two contributions bearing upon the present crisis. Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson writing on the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Mr. Theodor von Sosnosky, an Austrian, furnishing a somewhat eulogistic examination of "The Balkan Policy of the Hapsburg Empire."

Auditors' Responsibilities.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria's Book on "Balance Sheet" ("Times Press," Bombay, Re. 1) is a welcome addition to the far too scanty literature dealing with auditing in India. Though the title of Mr. Billimoria's book is long, the volume itself is extremely handy and gives in a popular form all that an accountant or secretary or manager or auditor of a commercial company needs to know. The author divides his work into five short but concise chapters. The first explains what a Balance Sheet is and its vital importance in business; the second deals with the duties and liabilities of auditors; the third with the statutory requirements of companies; the fourth with fines and penalties; and the fifth gives the table of fees to be paid to the Registrar by companies. We have found the chapter on the responsibilities of auditors specially illuminating, and, with the author, we endorse the ruling of Lord Justice Lopes that an auditor is expected to be "a watch dog, but not a blood-hound." We commend Mr. Billimoria's booklet to the attention of the business community who will find it a useful work of reference.

PENSION TO WIFE OF MURDERED POLICE INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

A pension of Rs. 150 a month has been granted to the widow of Inspector N. N. Ghose who was assassinated in Calcutta in January, together with allowances and pensions to the children and dowries for his daughters.

BREACH IN THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOLAKGANJ Aug. 15.

Through communication has been restored between Cooch Behar and Baniswar.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPEAL

HANDSOME DONATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—By permission of His Excellency the Viceroy I propose to raise subscriptions for a Bombay Presidency Branch of the "Imperial Indian Relief Fund" on behalf of which His Excellency has made an appeal.

The Bombay Branch of the fund will be administered by a local Committee, of which I shall be the Chairman, and will be for the purpose of relieving to some extent the suffering and distress which are inevitable in time of war.

I have already received so many communications from all parts of the Presidency and from people of all classes offering personal service, or material assistance, that I am confident of a generous response to my appeal. War presses hardly upon all citizens but especially upon the poor, the relatives of the soldiers who have gone to the front, and the wounded. The task of relieving them in some measure is an immense one and no fund that we can collect can be too large for the purpose. It is not possible for all of us to serve the Empire in the fighting line, but we can all do our share by helping in this work of mercy. I am most anxious that every citizen who wishes should have the opportunity of contributing according to his means. May I ask you, therefore, to publish this letter in your columns.

I attach a list of donations already received or promised.

All donations should be sent to Sir James Begbie, Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, or to the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Joint Honorary Secretaries.—Yours etc.,

WILLINGDON.

Government House,
Ganeshkind, August 16.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Rs.
The Wadia Trustees	1,00,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha	37,500
Sir Cowasji Jehangir	37,500
Sir Sassoon David	15,000
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	15,000
Sir Dinshaw Petit	15,000
H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Morvi	15,000
Mr. Mathurdass Goculdas	15,000
Mr. Bomonji Petit	5,000
Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas	5,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar	4,500
Raja of Dharampur	2,001
Mr. Tribowandas Varjeevandass	1,500
Native (Hindu) Piece Goods and Cotton Associations	1,50,000

(His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal will be found in our telegraphic news.)

WOMEN OF BOMBAY AND THE WAR.

LADY WILLINGDON'S CALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am calling a Meeting in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday, August 21st at 5-30 p.m. of women of all races, classes, and creeds, to discuss with them the best manner in which the women of the Bombay Presidency can help the Empire in its hour of need.

We women all wish to do our part, but to be of any real value, our work must be organised; therefore, may I ask all women who have the welfare of our great United Empire at heart, to come to the Town Hall on Friday, when an organisation can be constituted and a scheme of work prepared.—Yours etc.,

MARIE WILLINGDON,

Government House,
Ganeshkind August 16.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. BYCULLA CLUB.

Our illustration of the group of the teams of the Bombay Gymkhana and Byculla Club with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in yesterday's issue was from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 13th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

ALLIES' FURTHER SUCCESSES.

NAVAL BATTLE IN ADRIATIC.

FRENCH SINK AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS.

ALLEGED DEMORALISATION IN GERMAN ARMY.

THE KAISER GOES TO MAINZ.

From a Servian source it is reported the French Fleet attacked the Austrian Fleet off Budua and sunk two ironclads, set another on fire, while a fourth got away.

Fighting in the Vosges over two days, the French took 1,500 prisoners and captured several big guns.

The Germans are said to be suffering from a shortage in horses, thousands having been captured and killed, others not being obtainable.

A telegram from Berlin states the Kaiser has left for Mainz accompanied by the headquarters staff.

The Russians are stated to have entered Austria by the course of the rivers Bug and Styr, and have also taken the offensive against Thorn and Graudenz.

Reports are current of a certain amount of demoralization in the German Army and prisoners captured by the French troops described the war as "absurd."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17, 8-5 a.m.

A telegram from Berne says that a message received from Berlin, timed 4-30 a.m., announces that the Emperor left this morning for Mainz accompanied by the headquarters staff.

It is interesting and significant to learn, if the news can be depended upon, that the German Emperor and the Headquarters Staff left for Mainz yesterday morning. Mainz was the headquarters of the Prussian staff in the beginning of the war of 1870. It forms an eastern apex to an almost equilateral triangle of which Liege and Metz are the other two angles. It is about 120 miles north-east of the latter 130 miles south-east of the former, and is therefore admirably suited as a base for the direction of operations along that front.

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG ALSACE-LORRAINE.

ENEMY REPULSED ON THE MEUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12-30 p.m.

French troops are advancing all along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, the movement being particularly rapid towards Strassburg. They have captured many guns of heavy calibre, field-guns, and convoys, including motor-lorries. The French success at Dinant was followed by the French repulsing the German army on the right bank of the Meuse.

WAR DESCRIBED AS ABSURD.

PARIS, Aug 17. 12-30 p.m.

Advices from the front in the Longwy district describe a certain amount of demoralisation in the German army. Reservists captured by French troops described the war as absurd, adding that protests and risings have occurred in various German towns. They also complain of being badly fed. Stories are constantly reaching Paris of German atrocities in frontier villages, such as setting fire to a house where women had taken refuge, killing of wounded French soldiers, etc.

THE FRENCH VICTORY.

GERMANS DEFEATED IN TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

SERIOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12-35 a.m.

An Official communique says:—

"The Germans attacked Dinant with two cavalry divisions, several battalions of infantry and quick-firers. The French cavalry repulsed the enemy, who retired in disorder on the right bank of the Meuse.

The French repulsed the Bavarian corps outside Cirey.

The situation is excellent in Upper Alsace. We hold the foot of the Vosges in force."

LONDON, Aug. 17, 1 a.m.

An Official despatch from Paris says the French drove the German Army Corps from the heights commanding Cirey back on Saarburg after a hot engagement. The Germans suffered serious losses, the French also taking a number of prisoners.

FLEEING GERMANS.

FALL INTO RIVER AND ARE DROWNED.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3-15 a.m.

A number of Germans, fleeing before the French attack, failed to reach the bridge across the river Meuse, and fell down the steep banks and were drowned.

The French chasseur regiment pursued the enemy for several kilometres.

THE VOSGES FIGHTING.

FRENCH TAKE 1,500 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL BIG GUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 17. 3-15 a.m.

In the fighting in the Vosges yesterday and the day before, the French took 1,500 prisoners and captured several big guns.

GERMANS SHORT OF HORSES.

THOUSANDS KILLED OR CAPTURED BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 16, 6-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the Germans are greatly inconvenienced by the scarcity of horses. Thousands of their horses have been killed or captured by the Belgians, and Germany cannot obtain any more.

NO CHANGE IN BELGIUM.

ARMIES NOT IN DIRECT CONTACT.

LONDON, Aug. 17. 1 a.m.

The latest telegram from Brussels to date says there is no change in the general situation since Saturday evening. "The Germans do not appear to be in great force before us," the message states. "Our Army is not in direct contact with the enemy at any point and, generally, there seems to be a temporary lull."

NAVAL BATTLE IN ADRIATIC.

AUSTRIAN IRONCLADS SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 5-10 a.m.

A Servian semi-official statement says that the French fleet attacked the Austrian fleet off Budua yesterday morning, and sank two Austrian ironclads, and set another on fire, while a fourth fled northward.

The fight lasted over an hour.

Budua is a town of Dalmatia, in the circle of Cattaro, from which strongly-fortified Austrian port it is ten miles distant. It is situated on a peninsula in the Adriatic opposite the small island of Scoglio St. Nicolo.

RUSSIANS ENTER AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12-30 p.m.

The Russians have entered Austria by the upper course of the Bug and Styr. The Russians have also taken the offensive against Thorn and Graduenz. The Germans are hurrying forward reserves to support their five army corps on this frontier.

Graudenz is a considerable town of Prussia, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Ossa. About a mile north of it on a hill is the fortress of Graudenz. Population, 32,800.

Thorn is a town of West Prussia, 50 miles south-west of Marienwerder, situated on the right bank of Vistula. In the end of 1806 it suffered from the invasion of the French, and remained in their hands until 1812. Since 1878 it has been made a fortress of the first rank, the old fortifications being removed, and a series of detached forts built. The famous capernicus was born at Thorn and a colossal bronze statue of him was erected in 1853. Population, 31,500.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 1 a.m.

The Austrian Ambassador has left London. He is returning to Austria from Falmouth by sea.

PROCLAMATION IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 16, 6-15 p.m.

A state of siege has been officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

GERMAN WAR PLANS

THE FLEET AND ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cablegrams dated London August 15th state:—While the main German fleet is currently believed to be bottled up at Home awaiting orders to attack, British ships are ready outside. It is recognised that it would be in accordance with the German principle of throwing all their weight into the scale at once if an attack were delivered simultaneously on land and sea. A big engagement on land cannot be deferred beyond the end of the week.

It is understood that the German plan contemplated the bombardment of Port-a-Mousson on the second day of the mobilisation. An ineffective bombardment took place on the eleventh day. The crossing of the French frontier in force arranged for the ninth day is already five days late.

The "Times" military correspondent considers: "It is inadvisable that the Allies should early take the offensive. It would be preferable to allow the Germans to repeat their experiences at Liège before other fortifications. We have plenty of time as there is no Russian steam roller thundering in our rear."

The "Daily Mail" calculates that Russia having taken the first steps in mobilisation on the 28th July should be ready to move her first army of one hundred and eighty thousand men into Prussia by August 17 or 18.

PREVIOUS RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

The "Morning Post's" St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the stories told of the activity of German fleet in the Baltic are baseless and declares that the German factories of false news are now engaged in winning victories for Germany. The Russian fleet has not been attacked. And the Aland Islands have not been taken. Libau has not been bombarded and Warsaw has not been approached.

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 17.

The following is published by the Pondicherry Government:—A telegram from the Minister for the Colonies, Paris 14th August, 1914. "Please contradict false news spread by Germany. Position of the Allies, England Belgium, France and Russia is excellent. Germans are being held back and we have even occupied the crest of the Vosges."

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Other cablegrams, dated, London, August 15, state:—

"The Times" publishes a press letter from a soldier who described the destruction of a German Zeppelin near Nancy by a French airman who dropped two bombs on it.

FOOD-STUFFS NORMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Enquiries made in the Lahore bazar this morning, showed that the disturbances of prices occasioned by the war have disappeared and there is no indication of a combine among the tradesmen to raise prices.

KHYBER TRIBES AND KHYBER RIFLES

BOTH OFFER SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

It is interesting to record the offer of the tribes of Khyber Agency as well as the Khyber Rifles of contingents for active service.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE VICEROY'S APPEAL.

EXECUTIVES AND OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following appeal for an Imperial Indian Relief fund has been issued by H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The war has been forced upon the British Empire and an expeditionary force from India is being prepared to take its place in the defence of the Empire across the seas. The force will be a large one and will include a very considerable number of our brave Indian Regiments as well as some of the Imperial Service Troops from the Native States. There will be distress among the families of those who are going from India to the war and unhappily there may be destitute widows and orphans as a result of the war. The need for large funds is therefore urgent and it is desirable that steps should be taken without delay to collect them.

For this purpose it is proposed to create a central committee over which I myself will preside. It will include their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief, the members of my Executive Council, the heads of other Local Governments and Administrations and the following Ruling Chiefs:—Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Begum Shahiba of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Indore, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Kota, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Rewa, and the Maharana of Udaipur. Under its control an executive committee will be formed and local branches will also be constituted. I appeal with confidence to the Ruling Chiefs, nobles, merchants and people of India, both European and Indian, to come forward each according to their means and to help to alleviate the distress of all kinds due to the war and especially the distress and suffering that war must necessarily entail upon the families and dependents of those who will be braving death and enduring hardships for the safety and common interests of the Empire."

"Subscription to the Imperial Indian Relief fund will be received by the following banks which have kindly agreed to receive them at their head offices and branches:—The Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, the Bank of Madras, Madras, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla and Delhi.

OFFICIALS.

Sir A. Kerr of Simla has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the fund and (1) Mr. F. W. Johnston and (2) Major John Mackenzie have been appointed joint secretaries. All correspondence should be addressed to Major John Mackenzie, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

(Sd.) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

A LOYAL OFFER OF SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 15.

The Maharajah of Jaipur has offered to place the services of himself and his sons and the resources of his estate as well as one thousand 'garces' of paddy at the outset at the disposal of Government.

MASS MEETING IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

At a crowded public meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Raja Raghoji Rao Bhonsle, the following resolution was passed:—

"That in view of the war that has burst in Europe and in which our Gracious Sovereign has been forced to intervene by the obligations of duty, honour and international good faith and for the defence of the vital interest of the Empire, after an earnest effort by his ministers to preserve peace, we the citizens of Nagpur representing all classes and creeds fully convinced that India's best interests are bound up with the success of British arms in this righteous cause, do place on record our feelings of unswerving loyalty and whole-hearted devotion to the Crown. We further beg to place our humble services at the disposal of our Government to be utilized in such manner as it may deem fit and as the exigencies of the situation may demand. We join our voice with that of our countrymen all over the Empire for the speedy and complete success of the British arms in its attempt to prevent the establishment of an overmastering military dominion in Europe to the lasting injury of the orderly and peaceful progress of the nations."

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

His Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening by the fast Poona passenger train. His Excellency was received at the Victoria Terminus station by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff, Mr. P. R Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. L. Robertson, Secretary to Government, Lieut. Egerton of the Royal Navy, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Agent, G. I. P. Railway and Mr. Sorab Bharucha, Oriental Translator to Government. After conversing for a few minutes with those present, his Excellency, motored to Government House.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

UNCONDITIONAL ULTIMATUM.

GERMANY'S ARMED SHIPS.

TO BE WITHDRAWN OR DISARMED.

RESTORATION OF KIAU-CHAU TO CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Aug. 17, 1-45 p.m.

Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, saying that in order to prevent disturbance in the Far East as contemplated by the British Alliance, Japan advises Germany to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them, and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan, with a view to its eventual restoration to China.

Japan requires an answer by noon of August 23rd. If the advice is not accepted unconditionally, Japan will take the necessary steps.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

PARIS, Aug. 17. 12-30 p.m.

The Japanese Ambassador has informed the United States that every American interest will be safeguarded. The United States regards Japan's promise to restore Kiau-Chau to China as satisfactory.

Kiau-Chau baz is a large inlet on the south side of the promontory of Shantung, in China. Two German missionaries having been murdered in the province of Shantung, Kiau-Chau was seized by the German fleet in November 1897, nominally to secure reparation. In the negotiations which followed, it was arranged that the baz and the land on both sides of the entrance within certain defined lines should be leased to Germany for 99 years. During the continuance of the lease Germany exercises all the rights of territorial sovereignty, including the right to erect fortifications. The area leased is about 117 square miles, and over a further area, comprising a zone of some 32 miles, measured from any point on the shore to the baz, the Chinese Government may not issue any ordinances without the consent of Germany. The native population in the ceded area is about 60,000. The German Government in 1899 declared Kiau Chau a free port. By arrangement with the Chinese Government a branch of the Imperial maritime customs has been established there for the collection of duties in accordance with the general treaty tariff.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

CAPABLE OF DEFENDING IRELAND.

PARIS, Aug. 17. 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Maryborough, said that he had received assurances from every part of Ireland that Irish volunteers would defend Ireland against any foreign force.

Government are about to arm and equip and drill large numbers of Irish volunteers.

CAPTURED GERMAN LINERS.

LEGALLY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 15.

The Chief Justice yesterday put interrogatories in camera to some of the captains of the siezed German vessels. One hundred and fourteen German marine officrs and men are lodged at the Sailors' Home. Six vessels were taken over by Government yesterday and some were manned by English officers, of whom there is a shortage in Calcutta at present.

An interesting procedure followed yesterday, morning, when the six vessels were legally taken possesion of by the British Government.

The Marshall's warrant of seizure containing the usual prominent red seal was tied to the foremast of each ship for, approximately, five minutes and then removed and in its place a copy of the warrant was placed in position and the military who were previously stationed on board were replaced by British seamen. The crews of the six vessels were declared to be prisoners of war on parole.

The chief officer of the Brocklebank line steamer Media has been appointed Captain of the s.s. Freienfels and some of the engineers of the s.s. Mereara have been promoted and posted to the same vessel.

USUAL ORDERS PASSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided over the Prize Court which sat to-day at the High Court to deal with the motions issued by his Lordship on two German steamers the Tostburg and Frankenfels, now lying in the port of Calcutta and seized by the port authorities under order of Government. The Court-room was crowded, besides members of the legal profession, officers of the various German vessels in port and others interested in ships and cargo were present.

The Advocate-General first took up the case of the Tostburg and said he would satisfy the Court that that ship was of German nationality and she was seized in Calcutta after the outbreak of war. He read extracts from the evidence of the master and two other officers of the ship which proved both points. Then under instructions from Government, the Advocate-General offered an undertaking to the effect that the Tostburg whatever use she might be put to by Government should remain in the formal custody of the Marshall of the Court and prayed for an order that this ship was liable to be detained. As regards the cargo, the Advocate-General said:—

"It is desired to occasion as little inconvenience to the mercantile world as is compatible with the existence of a state of war. It is desired by Government to release all goods which form a part of the cargo of this ship which belong either to British subjects or their allies or to neutrals. As to the enemy's cargo or goods consigned to the enemy's subjects or ports, I shall apply for an order that that portion of the cargo may be adjudicated as liable to be detained."

In conclusion the Advocate-General prayed for an order to direct the release of goods in respect of which the Crown was satisfied that they were goods of British subjects or subjects of neutral Powers.

Various claimants were then heard and they put in claims. Mr. Langford James on behalf of Graham and Company said his clients had a claim for necessaries and seamens' wages against the ship and that gave them a maritime lien on the ship. Counsel wanted an undertaking from Government that in case the ship was sunk or lost they would meet his claims.

The Chief Justice passed orders directing that the Tostburg be detained, that goods belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty or neutrals be made over to them, that as regards other goods an inventory be made by the Marshall and that all questions as to damages or costs be reserved.

Similar orders were passed as regards the other German ship the Frankenfels.

The Advocate-General next applied for fresh monitions on the Tostburg and Frankenfels to show cause why they should not be adjudicated as lawfully captured and condemned as lawful prizes of war.

His Lordship issued the usual monitions as prayed for.

The Advocate-General then applied for a monition on the Austrian ship Perla, arrested last week to show cause why she should not be liable to be adjudicated to be detained. His Lordship issued a monition.

THE MARIENBAD.

PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED TO BIBBY LINER.

With regard to the capture of the s.s. Marienbad, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received a telegram from their Port Said agents saying that some of the passengers on the s.s. Marienbad were transferred at Port Said to the s.s. Warwickshire, a Homeward bound Bibby Line steamer. It would seem from this that all the passengers on the s.s. Marienbad had the option of being transferred and it seems probable that all of them would do so.

THE COLOMBO MAIL.

ROUTE TEMPORARILY DIVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, Aug. 17.

The daily steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo having been temporarily suspended, shippers of cargo in Colombo were informed on Friday that no shipments would be accepted for Tuticorin by the South Indian mail service. Both the s. s. Bharata and s. s. Bangala will remain in the port of Colombo and the mail from Colombo to India will, it is understood, be carried by the Indo-Ceylon route, during the suspension of the service which is only a temporary measure.

ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPS AT HULL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A special cablegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette," dated, London, August 14 states:—A number of food ships have reached Hull, some from Denmark and others from the Atlantic via the English Channel and North Sea.

LONDON LETTER.

GREAT EXODUS OF HOLIDAY MAKERS.

THE SHADOW OF WAR.

SOCIAL GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Our correspondent gives the news of social topics in London during the week preceding the declaration of war between Britain and Germany, when the shadow of war had already appeared on the horizon.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 31.

A mighty exodus from London has set in, and the Railway stations are crowded with holiday makers. The Territorials are gathering for the annual manoeuvres; and the bodies of troops at various centres add strikingly ao the martial atmosphere that pervades Londen just now. It is curious to note the characteristics of a people : how strongly they come out at times like the present. The average Londoner is under no illusion as to the probable horrors of a European war. Even the most sluggish-minded have had their imaginations sharpened by the remarkable amount of fiction on the subject with which the magazines and newspapers have been filled during the past two or three years. The possibilities are already brought vividly home to us by a closed Stock Exchange and an eight per cent Bank Rate. Yet there is no excitement. Everybody is buying the papers as quickly as one edition follows another, and will stand in the street for a moment studying the latest cablegrams. But there is no excitement. A stranger would marvel and ask whether these people really understand the terrible catastrophe that may await them; the subject is scarcely discussed. But those who know their London well will appreciate the serious, thoughtful faces that pass along the street. Nobody laughs or jokes; there is little inclination to mirth just now. The business man of London has suffered during the past two years and feels that whatever horrors the next few weeks may bring forth we shall probably experience what has been inevitable sooner or later and the suspense of which has been like fetters on the limbs of the City for the last eighteen months.

POPULAR AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT.

War with Austria would mean the disappearance from London Society of one of its most popular personalities. There is one reason why Count Mensdorff-Pouilly Dietrichstein should be a *persona grata* at the Court of St. James. He is a near relation of King George himself, for his Excellency's grandmother and our King's grandmother were sisters. Seeing that they were daughters of Duke Francis Frederick of Coburg, the blood relationship comes in again through King Geroge's grand-father, the late Prince Albert. Count Mensdorff is almost as much a Londoner as that other popular diplomat the Marquis de Soveral. He has been twenty-five years in one capital and during the whole of that time has only been a few days out of the embassy. Those few months were spent at St. Petersburg, so he should prove an excellent envoy of his country during the present crisis.

EARL KITCHENER'S NEW TITLES.

Truly King Geroge has been a busy man during the past week ; how busy can be gathered from the fact that for three days he was only twice seen to leave Buckingham Palace. A visit to the opera, and the annual visit to the Duke of Richmond for the Goodwood Races have had to be abandoned and there is little likelihood of His Majesty being seen at Cowes Regatta. Earl Kitchener has been a visitor to the Palace on more than one occasion during the past few days. I am told that it is likely—even presuming the peace of Europe is preserved—that Lord Kitchener's term of office in Egypt will come to an end. Brilliant as his administration of the land of the Pharoahs has been, Lord Kitchener has been very disappointed in more than one development. The Native Assembly which was his creation has not been a success, and like some other parliaments has tended to delay legislation. With the acceptance of an Earldom, Lord Kitchener adopts a number of new titles. He is now Baron Denton of Denton in the County of Kent, Viscount Broome of Broome in the County of Kent, and Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome. The title of Broome, of course, comes from a beautiful place that Lord Kitchener has bought in Kent. For generations it was the seat of the Oxendens, one of the oldest and most respected families in the County, and it was from the present baronet that the Field Marshall purchased the property. The descent of Lord Kitchener's title is well insured for there is special remainder to daughters, if he should have any. Failing both sons and daughters the title descends to his brother, Colonel Henry Kitchener and his sons, failing whom it dscends to the sons of the late General Sir Frederick Kitchener. Earl Kitchener is in his sixty-fifth year and shows little inclination to become a Benedict.

THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN DOWAGER.

The Royal Opera season come to an end yesterday with the performance of "Aida."

Circumstances, as I have already mentioned, robbed the season of as much royal patronage as it would otherwise have enjoyed, though Queen Alexandra was a visitor on more than one occasion. Those who have not seen the Queen Dowager recently have no idea how marvellous is her appearance. She is queenly and gracious to a degree, and always exquisitely dressed. No ingenuity of art can account for the noble poise of her head, the erect carriage, or the youthful blue of the eyes. I saw her at the Opera a few nights ago, and it is not an exaggeration to say that she dazzled those near her. The curious thing is that she loses nothing of dignity with her youthful appearance.

DRESS AT GLORIOUS GOODWOOD.

Despite the regrettable absence of the King, Goodwood has been very smart this year. The Duke of Richmond as a widower, and his recently married daughter, the Countess Percy, would have acted as His Majesty's hostess had the Royal arrangements held good. Among the beautiful gowns to be seen on the first day, her's was by no means the least distinguished. It was of white voile, the long tunic being ornamented with white silk broderie Anglaise. With this she wore a large white picture hat. Very fashionable just now are corselet bodics. Mrs. Edgar Brassey was wearing one of these at Goodwood. It was of white taffeta scolloped all round, with a skirt scolloped and draped with two deep flounces of lace, and her hat was of pale pink silk with a cluster of cream, pink and mauve roses at one side.

"F. E.," AND HIS BROTHER.

It is not often that two brothers adopt the same profession, and it is not always that brothers associate amicably in business. Quite remarkable is the story of Mr. F E. Smith, K.C., and his brother Harold. Both are barristers and both are members of Parliament. To complete the parallel, Mr. Harold Smith has just led to the altar, Miss Furneaux sister of Mrs. F. E. Smith. The wedding took place at the beautiful church of St. Margarets, Westminster, which is for all practical purposes the chapel of the House of Parliament. The Rectorship of St. Margarets for generations has been held in conjunction with the chaplaincy of the House of Commons, and such official ceremonies as memorial services to dead legislators are invariably held within its walls. There was a very smart gathering at Mr. Smith's wedding. Although Mr. Harold Smith is overshadowed by his brilliant brother, he is a man quite capable of having made a name for himself under any circumstances. Considering the independent ambition of his own nature, it is much to his credit that a great deal of his business activities has been devoted to helping "F.E." It is characteristic of this family that they insist on a career, and under the name of "Miss Rosslyn" their sister is a hard working member of the dramatic profession who is likely to be "heard of" to some purpose.

JOEL FAMILY ROMANCES.

Beyond the huge fortunes they possess, thanks chiefly to their relationship to the late Mr. Barney Barnato, there is nothing romantic about either Mr. "Solly" Joel, or his brother Jack. But the next generation seems destined to romance. Last year I described the wedding of Mr. "Solly" Joel's daughter with Mr. Arthur Walter, a young stockbroker, the indignation of the bride's father who, so far as I can gather, has not to this day forgiven or forgotten. He even went so far as to re-name his yacht which had been until then "The Doris"; named after Mrs. Walters. He also altered his personal appearance by growing an unbecoming beard Yesterday came the news that Miss Katherine Nellie Joel, daughter of Mr. Jack Joel, has been secretly married to Mr. Henry Freeman, a Gloucestershire squire. Arrangements had been made for the wedding to take place at St. Peter's Eaton Square, and a license was obtained. Only a few intimate friends of Miss Joel and one or two of her maids were informed. When they arrived at the church they were told that there was not to be a wedding. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Freeman and Miss Joel accompanied by about half a dozen entered the Registry office in Buckingham Palace Road, where the marital knot was tied. The witnesses were Sir Daniel Gooch and Mr. Holt Beever, Mr. Jack Joel was at Goodwood Races at the time of the ceremony. Enough time has not yet elapsed to learn the paternal attitude on the subject. Strongly prejudiced as they are against marriages between Jews and Christians, the marriage will be a severe blow to the Joel family.

THE FIRST KING GEORGE.

To-morrow, the first day of August should be an interesting date to King George for it marks the bi-centenary of the accession of his house to the throne of England. I am afraid that the strong Imperial imagination that is our present King's strongest characteristic has not been inherited from that first George, who came over from Hanover with his mistresses and other attributes of the *bon viveur*. He had no liking for England and the English, and I am bound to say his feelings were reciprocated. I think Mr. Fitzerald's book gives the most striking pictures of the little German; his journeys to the opera, with all his painted ladies being carried in sedan chairs. There is an illusion among English people that these early Guelphs were fools. But George I was no fool. He turned England to account, especially as regarded his pocket and he was almost a genius in diplomacy with the finest secret service in Europe. His spies were vigilant and omniverous.

BISMARCK'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

In view of the European crisis it is interesting to note that it was on July 30th, 1898, that Prince Bismarck died at the age of eighty-three. Like another great man, Napoleon Bonaparte, there was much want of dignity over his reverses, and he passed away grumbling at his fate and abusing those whom he felt had robbed him of power. How different to his brilliant rival at the Berlin Congress, Lord Beaconsfield, who took his great reverse at the polls in the late seventies calmly enough, and retired to his library at Hughendon Manor, there to write a book.

MR. ASQUITH'S "BENEVOLENT LOOK."

The benevolent look which Mr. Asquith has suddenly developed is said to have coincided with the occasion on which he first became a grandfather. This should now be intensified for his second son, Mr. Herbert Asquith, has just been presented by Lady Cynthia Asquith, his wife, with a son. Mr. Herbert Asquith is a old Wykhamist, and like his father and elder brother is a barrister by profession. He married four years ago the daughter of Lord Elcho, now Earl of Wemys.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN WAR.

Topical Press Agency.

Excitement round the Cafes at Belgrade. People scanning the papers for the latest news.

Topical Press Agency.

Servian reservists at Belgrade, on their way to join the colours.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 17.

Total solar eclipse takes place next Friday totality being visible at Karachi at 7-12 p.m. A partial eclipse will be visible over the whole of that part of India lying north west of line through Cochin, Masulipatam, Sambalpur and Patna. On this line eclipse begins at sunset, duration increasing as one travels north-west wards. The time of commencement being at Bombay about 6-24 p.m., Peshawar 6-8 p.m., Quetta 6-11 p.m., Delhi 6-13 p.m. and Allahabad 6-17 p.m.

LIGHTS ON SIND COAST.

BILL TO AUTHORISE DUES ON SHIPS.

A Bill to authorise the levy of dues on ships for the provision of lights on the coast of Sind has been published.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons is as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of Sind. The Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Madras Coast-lights Act 1904 (IX of 1904); but as it is to be applicable to Sind only it is to be introduced in the Local, not in the Imperial, Legislative Council.

The following lights are being, or will shortly be, installed, namely:—

A light-house at Cape Monze,

A light ship at the Khai mouth of the Indus, and

A light at some place to be selected after consulting the masters of native craft.

It is proposed to meet the cost by levying dues on vessels of the burden of 45 tons and upwards on arriving at or clearing out of such ports in Sind as may be notified by the Commissioner in Sind. The maximum rate leviable under the Act will be 9 pies per ton, sailing vessels being liable to not more than half that rate. The maximum rate, however, will not necessarily be levied; the Governor in Council may fix a lower rate, such as 7 pies, if it is found to be adequate.

A vessel which has paid coast-light dues will be exempted from further payment of such dues for a period of thirty days from the date of such payment.

A Press Note says the question of providing additional lights for the Sind Coast has been engaging the attention of the Government of Bombay for several years past.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to be able to announce that the Cape Monze lighthouse has been completed and that the light was exhibited on the 1st June, 1914, the advertised date. The cost of this work amounted to nearly 1¾ lakh of rupees.

3. The Governor in Council desires to commend the services rendered by the local staff of the Public Works Department, and to thank th Karachi Port Trustees and Commander N. F. J. Wilson, R.I.M., Port Officer of Karachi, for their valuable assistance, without which it is doubtful whether this important work would have been completed by the due date.

4. The construction of the light ship for the Khai mouth of the Indus is making progress. The estimated cost of the ship and light amounts to nearly 2¼ lakhs of rupees. There was every reason to hope that this light would be exhibited before the break of the 1915 monsoon, but in view of the outbreak of war this may prove impossible.

5. In addition to these two important lights ithas been decided to exhibit one, and possibly more than one, lesser lights for the especial benefit of coasting craft, the great majority of which are of course native craft. The exact location of the light or lights will be decided in consultation with the masters of native craft.

6. It has already been mentioned that the initial cost of the Cape Monze lighthouse amounted to nearly 1¾ lakh and that of the light ship is estimated to reach nearly 2¼ lakhs. The annual expenses in connection with the former are estimated at Rs. 11,000, and in connection with the latter at Rs. 20,466. To these sums must be added the eventual initial and recurring cost of the additional light or lights, and interest and sinking fund charges on the total. In order to meet these charges, a Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Madras Coast Lights Act (IX of 1904) to legalise the levy of dues on vessels of the burden of 45 tons and upwards on arriving at, or clearing out of, such ports in Sind as may be notified by the Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY MOTOR RESERVE.

OVER 80 CARS AT TEST PARADE.

A test parade of the Motor Reserve cars organised by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, was held yesterday evening at the Cooperage Bandstand.

Besides Mr. Cadell the parade was attended by Mr. L. Robertson, Secretary to Government, and General Aitkin, of the Bombay Brigade. About 86 cars took part, this number being independent of the motor transports, and they were under the command of Captain J. P. Watson and Lieutenant A. W. Puttick, the parade lasted for about quarter of an hour.

CHURCH SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Aug. 17.

On the 6th September throughout all the churches of the Madras diocese special services entitled the "Service of Humiliation" will be held.

At All Saint's Church last night Canon Heywood, of Bombay, who occupied the pulpit made a passing reference to the war. He stated it had the effect of uniting different parties of the House of Commons.

The Revd. Father Biegou, at the Roman Catholic Church, yesterday announced that offertories of the 23rd instant will be devoted to the wounded soldiers of the British and French armies.

LOYAL RAJKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 17.

The following resolution was passed at a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting of all communities held on Sunday in the Cannaught Hall at Rajkot under the presidency of Mr. Sitaram Narayan Pandit:—"The citizens of Rajkot in this public meeting assembled affirm their profound and unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and humbly pray for the triumph of the British arms in the present war." The Agent to the Governor's letter to the president of the meeting showing confidence in the Rajkot public was read amidst cheers.

IMPRESSMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE.

The following Ordinance to provide for the impressment of vessels for the service of his Majesty, dated Simla, August 14th, is republished in a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary:—

ORDINANCE NO. II OF 1914.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the impressment of vessels for the service of his Majesty;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

2. In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) the expression 'gazetted officer' has the same meaning as in the Indian Marine Act, 1887;

(b) 'owner of a vessel' includes the agent of any such owner in any port in which such vessel may be; and,

(c) 'vessel' means any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used for navigation, and includes all tackle, appliances, coal, stores and other moveable property of any description on or appertaining to such vessel, except cargo and the personal effects of passengers or of the officers and crew of such vessel.

3. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," empower the Director or any gazetted officer of the Indian Marine Service to impress temporarily for the service of his Majesty vessels in any specified port.

4. (1) Any officer empowered under section 3 may issue a requisition in writing to the owner of any vessel in the port specified in the notification or in the absence of such owner from such port, or if the name and address of such owner cannot after reasonable inquiry be ascertained, to the master of any such vessel to furnish the same for the service of his Majesty.

(2) An officer making a requisition under sub-section (1) shall state therein, if possible, the approximate period for which the vessel will be required, and

(3) Any such officer may at the time of making the requisition, or subsequently, exempt therefrom any tackle, appliances, coal, stores or other moveable property on or appertaining to any vessel requisitioned.

5. (1) Compensation shall be paid by the Government of India to the owner of any vessel impressed under this Ordinance.

(2) Such compensation shall be assessed by agreement between the officer making the requisition and the owner of the vessel impressed, or failing such agreement, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by rules in this behalf.

6. If the owner or master of any vessel requisitioned for the service of his Majesty under the provisions of section 4 fails to furnish such vessel in accordance with the terms of the requisition, the officer by whom the requisition was made may, whether the compensation payable in respect of the impressment of such vessel has been assessed or not, seize, retain and use such vessel for the service of his Majesty, using such force as may be required, and all magistrates and police-officers shall be bound to render such assistance as he may reasonably demand in seizing and retaining a vessel under this section.

7. No requisition made under this Ordinance shall be called in question in any Court, and save as herein provided no liability civil or criminal shall be incurred by any officer of Government by reason of anything done or purporting to be done in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

8. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed—

(a) to affect or derogate from any power of seizure or requisition exercised in pursuance of any Proclamation or Order in Council of his Majesty; or

(b) to authorize any seizure or requisition in contravention of any such Proclamation or Order in Council.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 17.

The arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Case were resumed to-day, when Mr. Raghunath Sahai, representing Amir Chand, Abad Behari and Balmokund, pointed out further alleged irregularities in the statement of the approver Dina Nath. Counsel argued also that certain documents found in Amir Chand's house were some of them innocuous and containing real facts. The most they went to prove was that Amir Chand possessed knowledge of a dangerous character. The evidence produced did not show that Amir Chand, Abad Behari or Balmokund had committed murder or were guilty of a conspiracy to murder.

The Court here rose for the day.

To-morrow Mr. Eardley Norton of Calcutta will argue the case for Balraj.

ALEXANDA DAY PROFITS.

£22,000 FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution committee of the Alexandra Day collections met at the Mansion House during the mail week, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Miss C. May Beeman, the secretary, reported that after the payment of all expenses, of which the making of the roses was the chief, there would be about £22,000 to distribute, or £6,000 more than last year. Of that sum Queen Alexandra, at the wish of the committee, had indicated institutions among which she desired £6,645 divided, and the committee proceeded to allocate the remainder.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STRAY DOGS IN SURAT.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

BHAGUBHAI DWARKADAS AND OTHERS *v* MR. BRANDER COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SURAT.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an application for Revision made to the High Court by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, against the order passed by Mr. J. P. Brander, Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Collector had issued the notification on the 25th June 1914, to the effect that "whereas on the statement of the Police Inspector, Surat City, there is serious risk to the public of being bitten by stray ownerless dogs, and certain persons interfere with the police poisoning the dogs by removing or causing the dogs to be removed in carts, and whereas this causes danger to the public by the preservation of the danger of dogs and obstructing police in their work, and whereas the Police Inspector applies for an order of immediate prohibition of these practices as the police are now poisoning the dogs, now therefore the District Magistrate hereby directs all persons to abstain from removing or causing to be removed or promoting, aiding, abetting, directly or indirectly in any way, the removal of any dogs either in carts or otherwise and from preventing or trying to prevent or obstructing directly or indirectly the poisoning of such dogs in any way, and from taking possession or confining such dogs; take notice that disobedience to such order will render the offender liable to six months' imprisonment along with Rs. 1,000 fine. This order will be in force for two months from the date of issue. It applies to Surat and all places within five miles of Surat.

When the Mahajans represented to the District Magistrate the hardship occassioned by the above order, they were informed verbally on the 13th July last by the said Magistrate that he had after full consideration issued the order.

RELIGIOUS FEELINGS WOUNDED.

The petitioners grievance was that without the city of Surat the Mahajans had maintained a Pinjrapole for upwards of one hundred years past for the protection, preservation and support of the aged, maimed and decrepit animals at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The Trustees of the Pinjrapole used to cause stray dogs to be caught and sent to the Pinjrapole. The notification of the Collector had come as a shock to the Hindus and Jains. They had been deeply wounded in their feelings because reverence to life and showing of tenderness and mercy towards dumb creatures were precepts incalculated in their Shastras. Such feelings were engrained in the hearts of all Hindus and Jains. The action of the District Magistrate was *ultra vires* as Section 144 did not authorise him to destroy dogs.

In arguing against the order Mr. Setalwad urged that those stray dogs were collected and taken away to the Pinjrapole situated at some distance from the city of Surat and were there housed and fed. There was no proof of the statement made by the Police Inspector on whose affidavit the order was passed by the District Magistrate that several persons in the city had been bitten by those dogs, and when the police under the order of the District Superintendent of Police went to poison the dogs the Mahajan obstructed them; and that those dogs were great danger to the public. The Magistrate had passed the prohibitory order against the Mahajan without jurisdiction, for the public had every right to catch stray dogs and take possession of them. Quoting 17 Cal. p. 852 counsel said that it was held that certain Mahomedans who had caught hold of a stray bull and killed it had not committed any offence. Section 15 of the Letters Patent gave the High Court full powers to call for the record and these powers were *plenary*. In 7 Bom. 341 the Full Bench consisting of Justices Bayley, West, Pinhey and Nanabhai Haridas held that the High Court had power to interfere in such matters. The order was not directed to the public. The order was absolutely general. It was not directed to any person. The order was not justified under the circumstances of the present case.

The Government Pleader contended that the police had a right to destroy stray dogs and with the District Magistrate order as it stood nobody could interfere. The District Magistrate had jurisdiction to issue such orders. He cited a case from Unreported Cr. Rulings p. 560 to support his contentions. The only remedy for the Mahajan was to apply to the District Magistrate to revise his own order.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel set aside the order of the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Shah said: The District Magistrate, purporting to act under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has made an order directing all persons concerned to abstain from removing or causing to be removed, or promoting, aiding or abetting, directly or indirectly, in any way the removal of dogs, either in carts or otherwise, and from preventing or trying to prevent or obstruct directly or indirectly the poisoning of such dogs in any way and from taking possession of or confining such dogs. And it is mentioned in the order that it applies to Surat City, and all places within five miles of Surat City. Under section 144, however, the District Magistrate has power only to make an order directing a particular individual or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place. It is quite clear that this order satisfies neither of these conditions. It is, therefore, made without jurisdiction. It is needless consequently to consider the other objection urged on behalf of the applicant to this order On this ground alone I would set aside the order.

Mr. Justice Heaton said: I agree, I hold that the District Magistrate has no power whatever to issue a prohibitory order to the public unless that power is specifically conferred by some provision of the law. He claims or appears to claim that the power to issue this particular prohibitory order to the public of Surat is conferred by section 144. But to me it is quite plain that it is not. Clause 3 of that section connot conceivably cover the case and the power to direct any person to abstain from a particular thing is not a power to direct the public generally from abstaining.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

8-14—In re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Jeh S M and H, Fazulbhoy Jaffer v The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Payne and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

14-14-1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper) Mogul Hassan Ramjan v Mogul Hassan Hoosein and anr, Vachha and Co, Mehta D and L.

15-14-163-14—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datubhoy Hassum, Ardeshir H D and Co.

16-14-834-13—Payne and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormasji Shroff v Dr Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirshaw and ors, Wadia G and Co, Purmanand and Co.

18-14 In Re In Co's Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation)—Bicknell M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

19-14 In Re G and Wo's Act VIII of 1890 and in Re Rustomji Jamasji Patel a minor, Wadia G ano Co, Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel v Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Mavlankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

S C 10-14-574-13—Jehangir S M & H Habib Haji Moosa v Bai Samarathbai widow Mulji & Tha.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1019-13—Rustomji and Co, Tricumdas Damji and anr v Valabhram Kalidas and ors, Amin and Desai.

298-14—Smetham B and Co, Bhagwan Tullockji and Co a firm v Damodhar Bapuji Padval and anr.

376-14—Bicknell M and Co, Kaliannal Tulockchand & Ramlal Nathmal a firm.

470-14—Unwalla P and Papa, Daisey Claridge v Mahomed Rahimtulla, Mulji and Tha.

541-14—Judah and Sol, Jafferji Hassanalli v Bai Parvatibai widow and ors.

548-14—Payne and Co, Dady Nusserwanji Dady and ors v Hormusji Heerjibhoy Wadia and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

516-14—Raghavayya N and Co, P L A R M S Priathamby Chetty a firm v Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and anr, Ard H D and Co, Manch and N.

For Concert Decree.

239-14—F & D Teherally Jimabhoy and ors. v. Ali Mahomed Cumruddin & anr. Pest R K & Co.

For Recording Agreement and Award.

666-13—Ard. H D & Co Syed Goolam Mahomed bin Syed Imadud in Refai v. Mahomed Miya bin Shardudin Khali & ors. Bicknell M R & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs' Report.

344-12—Mans H M & Co. Narotam Anandji v. Cavji Hirji & ors. Bhimji & Co Madh K & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246-13—Ard. H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samarit & anr. v. Hari Sadachiv Khanol & anr. Sabins & Co Chitnes M & R Part Heard 31-7-13.

839-13—Mano H M & Co Jehangir Sorabji Nanji & ors. v. Kharshedbai widow & ors. Sabins & G Madh. K & C.

672-12—Bhai K & G Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr. v. Hridas Primji & ors. Matu J & M Edg. G W & Co. Rafatayaa N & Co.

57-14—Madh. K & C Jaynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm & anr. Crawford B & Co.

711-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand & D.

713-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co. a firm Motichand & D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal & anr. Jam R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsin Bushan Kaisha Ld. Ebrahim Mahomed-Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Sm. B Co. Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Coutts Crawford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co. Bhura Ratna & Co. a firm v. Baboo Sakaram Jadav-Ulu P & P.

28-14—In Person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmall Manrup & ors. Sm. B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis & G Amirbibi widow v. Azizabibi widow & ors Sabnis & G. Little & Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Ranjildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomedkhan Sondagar a firm Sabnis & G.

89-14—M B Chothia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy v. Wesugara Maganlal Hargovandas & anr. Bhai K & G.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivnay Rustom v. K R Kama & ors. v. Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valie Mahomed Hosan Abbaji Aboo Panadu Judah & S.

103-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Pator v. Aishbhai widow & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

749-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Baha & ors. Mehta D & L.

1352-12—Nadirsha & D Premabai widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B I Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co. Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

447-13—Matu J & M Sakinabai widow v. Keshavlal Kashilal Inamdar Deputary F & D.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Manmal Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276-14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai widow v. Velbai widow & anr. Tyabji D & Co.

249-13—Bhai A & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunil Malvi H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors. v. Gangasagor Lachmandas & ors. Payne & Co Tyabji D & Co.

667-14—Tyabji D and Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithal Ramji Arekar & ors. Dastur and Co. Mirza M & M.

For Consent Decree.

967-12—Mulji and Tha. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.

In the Division Court No. 46.

713-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke.

717-14—Tyabji D and Co, Sagarmal Ratanchand and ors v Manual Samila and anr.

729-14—Kanga and Sayani, Tarachand Murlidhar a firm v Buldevji Gunshamdas a firm.

755-14—Payne and Co, Chaturbhuj Narayenji v Manilal Manecklal, Hiralal and Co.

776-14—Jehangir S M and H, Moreshwar Rangnath v Messrs J A Begbie and Co a firm, Little and Co.

786-14—Matubhai J and M, Chaganlal Pitamber a firm v Lillachand Kalidas a firm.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Note:—All contested matters on Board are placed for the purpose of formal adjournment to another day.

Before the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Application for Discharge under Section 38.

207-14—Jusub Musa Memon v Haji Abdula Ebrahim Cr No 2, Balkrishna and M.

14-14—Daji Tukaram Doke and Rabaji alias Babaji Tukaram Doke v Sardarmal Vanna and ors Crs No 1, D J Mantri.

326-13—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed v Homee N A Wadia Cr No 22, In person.

For hearing of Notice under Section 104.

215-12—M B Chothia, Karim Gani Memon v The Official Assignee, Payne and Co, Part heard.

Ettler Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

LONDON OFFICE, 3A NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

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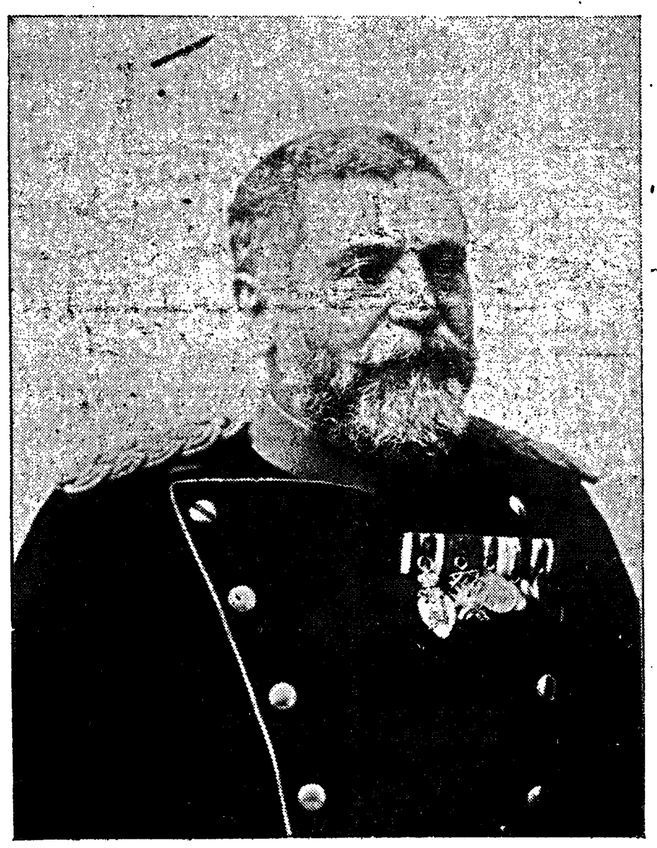

Chief of General Staff of the Servian Army who was arrested by Austrian officials, but was afterwards released.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUSTRIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

ALLEGED PROVOCATIONS FROM SERVIA.

HOME OF A CRIMINAL AGITATION.

The following Circular Note has been forwarded to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, the instructions contained wherein they were to carry out on the morning of Friday July 24th.

"The Imperial and Royal Government has felt itself compelled to forward on Thursday, the 23rd inst., to the Royal Servian Government through its Imperial and Royal Minister in Belgrade the following Note: (Here follows the Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia.)

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this Note before the Government to which you are accredited, and to accompany this with the following explanations:

On March 31, 1909, the Imperial and Royal Servian Government addressed a statement to Austria-Hungary, the text of which is repeated above. Almost on the following day Servia's policy took a direction tending to rouse ideas subversive to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in the minds of Servian subjects, and thereby to prepare for the detachment of those districts of Austria-Hungary which adjoin the Servian frontier Servia became the home of a criminal agitation. Unions and associations were formed the aim of which, either in view of the whole world or in secret, was to cause unrest on Austro-Hungarian territory. These unions and associations include among their members generals, diplomats, State officials, and judges—in a word, the leading personalities in the official and non-official world of the kingdom.

The Servian Press is almost entirely in the service of this propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian Press inciting their readers to hatred and contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy or to attempts which, more or less frequently, are directed against the security and integrity of Austria-Hungary. A large number of the agents is employed in furthering by all possible means the agitation against Austria-Hungary to corrupt the youth of those territories of Austria-Hungary bordering on Servia. The spirit of conspiracy which animates Servian political circles, and which was left its bloody traces in the history of Servia, has grown since the last Balkan crisis. Members of bands who up to that time had found occupation in Macedonia have since placed themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

MOTORS IN WAR.

RIGOURS OF A CAMPAIGN.

During the past few years the industrial motor vehicle has played an ever larger part in the manoeuvres of every great nation. In addition, each army has held trials of commercial vehicles, and each possesses a motor transport of its own. Despite all this, however, we have very little idea, writes the "Daily Telegraph" whether the motor wagon and lorry will be of vast importance to an army actually in the field, or whether the conditions of modern fighting will make the work too rough. Of course, there is ample evidence that tractors, and even lorries, can travel across country, but we do not know how they would fare under the rigours of a campaign.

Much naturally depends upon the nature of the battlefield, but even assuming that it was a populous part of Europe where roads abounded, it is not by any means certain that the roads would be much good after the passage of an army with guns. Transport must follow the army, and horse transport is the more mobile over rough country, while after the passage of an army most country is rough, whatever it may have been before. In England we have the best roads in the world, and the southern part of the land is covered by sound modern highways with good foundations, strong enough to bear as heavy a load as any army needs to drag along with it. On the Continent of Europe, however, things are very different. Ten years ago one heard a lot about the magnificent roads of France, how they were a pattern to the world, and a lesson to the engineers of all other nations. To-day they remain so in one respect only, and that is in the way they are laid out, in the way they are carried over mountains in sweeping curves of easy gradient, and in their straightness and breadth on the plains. But it was not this, so much as the smooth, even surface that caused road tourists to be so loud in their praises, and of that surface there is nothing left.

RUINED ROADS.

East, west, north, and south in France, the private motor-car, and still more the lorry, has bitten through the top coating of those once magnificent highways, and has disclosed the lamentable fact that their foundations are of little or no use to support modern conditions of usage. In the Napoleonic era, when the roads of France were made, the impedimenta of an army weighed much less than it does now. Even in 1870 the masses of material to be hauled along by the contending forces were much less than they are to-day, and yet during the Franco-Prussian War the roads were cut up and ground to mire in the most extraordinary manner. Thus, if the weather was bad during a campaign in France, where armies had passed, the roads would almost certainly have ceased to be of much use for any kind of self-propelled traffic, save only heavy traction-engines or pedrails. Dry weather would affect the matter a good deal, and it is quite likely that most of the goods of an army could be motor-lorry-borne during fine summer conditions—precisely the conditions under which most army manoeuvres take place.

It has often been said that a European war in modern times might easily be won or lost in a few weeks, and that the first few movements of troops might very likely settle the whole affair. Should this prove to be so, then without a doubt the army that could most rapidly get hold of the largest number of commercial motor-vehicles would be able to make its first movements most quickly, and so the transport might play a big part in deciding the issue On the other hand, should the war drag on, as wars in Europe used to do in years gone by the state of the country would probably soon eliminate all the moderately heavy vehicles, leaving only the heaviest, which could go anywhere by reason of their power and strength, and the lightest, which could also go anywhere by reason of their ease of handling and non-liability to sink into a soft surface. None the less, it is highly probable that a European army would commandeer every motor-lorry it could lay hands on, at first, even if they were most of them abandoned later on.

THE WAR AND AVIATION.

FORCES OF THE COMBATANTS.

Mr. H. S. Wildeblood writes as follows to the "Pioneer" from Meerut:—

At the present moment when so much uncertainty exists to the part which will be played by aeroplanes and airships in the war the following extract from the July number of "Aeronautics" will interest your readers:—"Germany's advance in practical aviation has been startingly rapid. Practical is, indeed, the right word for it may be doubted whether any single German manufacturer has ever built what one may call a 'stunt' machine. Their successive world's records—chiefly in the direction of duration and long cross-country flights—have, everyone, been made with strictly standard machines. In some qualities these may be deficient; speed, notably, they lack. But their defects are more than compensated for by their remarkable qualities, of which lifting power is the chief, though ease of control, which they possess to a notable degree, is by no means negligible in these days of long flights."

The Germans in fact have developed their aeroplane designs along eminently sensible lines. They saw clearly that lifting power and ease of control including sufficient inherent stability to relieve the pilot of undue continuous strain, were desirable, even if some speed had to be sacrificed to attain it. They consequently annexed the world's duration records with handsome margins to space. On the 23rd June Basser on a Rumpler biplane with 100 h. p. Mercedes motor, a magnificent engine of which I believe there are a considerable number available in Germany, flew for 18 hours 12 minutes at the Johannisthal aerodrome, starting with over a tons 2,500lbs. of petrol and oil, and gaining the National Aerial Fund premium of £500. On the 27th June, however, this record was beaten by Landmann, who flew for 21 hours 49 minutes on an Albatrose biplane.

IN ENGLAND.

It is cheering, however, to know that during the past year England's air force has grown very rapidly both in numbers and in efficiency, and that Russia also has been working strenuously in the same direction, evolving the large Sikorsky type of aeroplane among others, so that we may safely conclude that the allied air forces of England, France and Russia will render a good account of themselves. It appears probable that, even in the present primitive state of the aerial armaments they will play a by no means negligible part in the coming struggle, and that there may be vital conflicts between air craft and a contest for supremacy which may have very important results. Great credit is due to Mr. Winston Churchill for the support which he has given to aviation, but it is unfortunate that the Royal Naval Flying Corps, which he has recently created, has not yet time to attain to dimensions which he no doubt contemplated.

IN INDIA.

Our Indian Flying Corps is unfortunately only in the embryo stage at present, but I think it would be a wise move for Government to push forward the construction of aeroplanes and the training of pilots with every means in their power. No one can foresee where this war may lead us, and it is certain that even if the war ended tomorrow the struggle for supremacy in the air will go on, and any work done now in the direction of strengthening our position will not be wasted. There is bound to be enormous loss of pilots and aircraft in the present war and assistance from India might prove invaluable.

WICKED NEW YORK.

"A CITY PAST SAVING."

The Rev. Bob Jones, a famous Southern evangelist, agrees with another noted gospeller, the Rev. Billy Sunday, that New York, unlike London, Paris, and Berlin is almost past redemption.

After exploring that part of the city known as the "Tenderloin," and visiting a series of notorious lobster palaces, tango-rooms and "halls of pleasure," he told the interviewers to-day that New York is dancing on the brink of hell. The only difference between New York and hell is that New York is entirely surrounded by water.

Women, he says, have converted the new freedom into license, and New York needs a great prophet to make character fashionable again.

456-11—Rustomji and Co, Chotalal Mulchand v Narandass Topan a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

456-11—Rustomji and Co, Chotalal Mulchand v Narandass Topan a firm Crs No 88, Edgelow G W and Co.

DEATH OF HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded on Monday, the adjourned inquiry touching the death of Mr. Ganpatrao Shokerji Trilokeker, third Interpreter, Bombay High Court.

The evidence showed that the deceased, after taking a liquid which he believed to be liquor morphia died. It was subsequently found that the liquid was liquor strychnine. It was alleged that the stuff was sold to him by one Keshavlal Makanji, a servant in the shop of a druggist named Ramdas, situated near the Jumma Musjid.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by asphyxia, the result of a poisonous dose of strychnine which the deceased took in mistake for morphia, and that Keshavlal Makanji was to blame.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 31.

The dresses to be worn at Cowes and Goodwood will be the last of the summer modes, and with the passing of those two functions no new fashions will be shown until the autumn. Great secrecy is being maintained as to the Goodwood styles; but what is known shows that more than one or two materials will be used in their creation; in fact, five or six are being utilised in some instances. A favourite model is a black silk underskirt, with white lace overskirt or tunic, this being bordered with an infinitesimal edging of fur or sometimes marabout. The belt may be of velvet; and the vest of another and totally different material. This fashion seems to offer great possibilities of making up a robe of the latest fashion with "bargains" found at the recent sales.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

This distinctly stylish tailored model is achieved in blue duvetyn serge; and the delightfully-shaped waistcoat, collar, and cuffs are in white pique. The coat fastens over from right to left with one handsome button; and the half-belt and pretty turn-back cuffs are finished with the same ornamentations. The coat slopes off from the front to quite a long "tail" at the back. The becoming hat to accompany this costume is of blue Tagal of the same shade as the coat and skirt; and its only trimming consists of two pompons, one black and one white, on opposite sides of the front.

A NOVEL BLOUSE.

The charming blouse our artist has sketched for us here may be evolved from China-blue broché silk, trimmed rather heavily with black crêpe-de-chine. There is no prettier alliance for a blouse than black and blue. The opening in front is belted with the black; and at the neck and waist finished with a black or blue buckle. The neck of the blouse is cut very low—a delightfully cool and healthful fashion in these summer days. The sleeves are full length, and have rather tight-fitting cuffs.

A STYLISH HAT.

Shown here we have a pretty high-crowned hat with 1880 memories. It is made of black pedal straw, and the trimming is sapphire blue taffetas. A deep pink rose falls very coquettishly over the left ear. The hat is set well down on the head, oblivious of bandeau, and droops rather low on the right side, curving upwards on the left. Of course, the hat may be made up in any colour to suit the wearer or to crown any coloured costume.

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All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

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Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

LEFT ALONE.

THE MID-WEEK BACHELOR.

Towards the end of the summer there is in many homes a crisis brought about by the flight from them of the women of the family, who go on ahead to the seaside just now with the children, like preliminary troops of reconnoitring swallows making for happier lands, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

The women go and get the place ready for the man. At least, that is what they say they are going for. In reality, it seems that they go merely to enjoy themselves and to rest. There can be no objection to that. Women have a perfect right to rest. Accordingly they establish themselves quietly at the sea and send post-cards, or even affectionate letters, explaining that they are getting the place ready, and that already everything is "absolutely perfect," and that the sea is as blue as the eyes of the youngest child, who is looking extraordinarily well and behaving very badly. And invariably these post-cards, these letters, end with an invitation to the deserted husband, or sons, or brothers that they should not fail to come down and see it all and be affectionately received at the seaside for the week-end.

DESERTED HUSBANDS.

That is all very well and very pleasant—for the week-end. But, although nearly all weeks nowadays consist mainly of ends, there still subsists, for some men, a central and City portion, which must be spent here out of sight of the wonderfully blue sea and the sands. Is the plight of these men fully known? Is it sufficiently advertised? Do the absconding women realize what it means? Myriads of melancholy men left unprotected in London—men coming crest-fallen, quietly, out of half-closed houses—men bullied by cooks—men at the mercy of servants—men with cobwebs and decay creeping over them! Do women know about these men?

It is easy and vulgar to draw an entirely imaginary picture of the deserted husband dining out, in his restored liberty, with other similarly situated friends. It is easy to show him going to theatres and putting his feet on the chairs and smoking in all the rooms of the house. Easy, but how untrue! Men do nothing of all this. They creep home solitary; the opening of the door, the very scrunch of the latchkey sounding intrusive, burglarious, within the hall of the house. They creep in and creep upstairs, no doubt—such is the force of tradition—to put on a frayed dinner-jacket and descend to what, even in this solitude, is called dinner.

THE HOLIDAY DINNER.

Thus dressed, as tradition orders, the deserted man, be he husband, brother, or son, takes his place nervously at the table while a nervous parlourmaid hands him the first dish.

Mysterious, unanalysable dish! Holiday dish. Dish denoting the absence of the women of the family. A dish that the cook, perhaps, might explain. What is it? The maid will ask the cook. She does not know. She would consider it beneath her to know anything that concerns the cook. However, this dish needs explanation. It was, possibly, a special effort, which we hope will never be made again, to cheer up the man left at home. Take it away. The melancholy dinner may proceed. With an unusual solemnity it goes on, inspired, evidently, by cook's view, formed in the childhood of cook, that men left alone enjoy and demand considerable masses of meat half-cooked, however hot it may be outside.

And yet, in his pride, this solitary man thought it might be pleasant to be alone for a little! The children had been tiresome, querulous. They got on his nerves. Now, at any rate, he will have quiet. Now, after dinner, he will go upstairs to the library and smoke a cigar and rest. He will rest and smoke and go to bed early and dream over the week-end, and over the end of holidays—for wives.

A SUBTLE DISINTEGRATION.

He does go upstairs to the library and does light a cigar. But how is it that, this evening, the library does not seem the same as it usually does? Obviously it has not been dusted, but that is all to the good. He does not complain of that; he complains rather of a subtle disintegration, a sort of dissolving lunacy, all over the house. This is attributable to the servants. They do not come until one has rung twice, and, when one of them does come, he or she appears to be suppressing derisive laughter. Can it be that there is a conspiracy? What is happening? There appears to be a party going on somewhere. There is probably a party going on downstairs amongst the servants. Well, why shouldn't servants give parties—in July, or in August? Only, need they make quite so much noise about it? After a struggle within himself—a struggle occasioned not by kindness of heart, but by cowardice of soul—he rings the bell. No answer. He rings again. At last, with that guilty air referred to—*d'un air entendu*—the servant appears and the master speaks:—"There seems to be a good deal of noise going on."

The servant answers:—"It cannot be in our house, Sir."

Invariable answer!—"Not in our house." But the noise ceases, all the same. It leaves him, however, suspicious and unsettled.

Suspicious he remains, next morning, over a beefy breakfast placed on the table by a maid who seems to say:—"We suppose this is the sort of food men want. Then let them have it. It's not our business to reform men." He determines to "see the cook." But how is it, when she is called up and he sees her, that he has no strength for reproaches, but merely cowers before her and stammeringly suggests a few dishes which the cook, with an obvious courteous effort to conceal her amusement at his ignorance, gently waves aside? Everything he suggests, even marmalade, seems to be out of season, and the only things that seem to be in season are rice-puddings and steaks. Very well then, cook, go your own way. Let it be steak. Let it be rice-pudding.

Miserable man! Not a bachelor, not free, not rich, he is yet, by this holiday paradox, unmarried, widowed, alone. He is at the mercy of solitude and of servants—of a solitude peopled with servants. He feels it miserably in the middle of the week. Towards the end of the week, he feels it less, because the week-end is coming near; and the week-end means the sea, the children invigorated by the sea; and possibly a good dinner.

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Londress	„ „	„ 7	12

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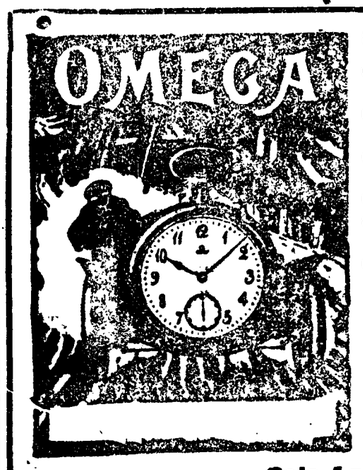

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SLAV v. TEUTON.

THE OLD ANTAGONISM AND THE NEW ERUPTION.

Once again the old antagonism between Slav and Teuton emerges above the surface, writes Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd, the author of "*A Great Russian Realist*," in "T, P.'s Weekly":—One need not utter the platitude that every sane man in Europe must regret it. Nor need one add up afresh the long account against Serb megalomania—the intrigues against Bosnia, the murders in Sarajevo, the unscrupulous ambitions of a greater Servia at the expense of the dual monarchy. Nor, on the other hand, need one hint at megalomania in another direction. It is scarcely worth while to repeat that this blow of 1914 bears no accidental likeness to the shaking of that mailed fist in 1909. Still less is it necessary to point out that if Austria were to strike at all, it was better for her to strike during the lifetime of the present Emperor, who alone holds in leash that powerful Slav element among her own people, which has perhaps something even more than kinship with the Serb. Such facts and inferences strike at one from the surface. Beneath the surface, however, old and tumultuous forces of antagonism are converging.

RUSSIA'S HISTORIC ROLE.

Russia's historic role against the East in the past has been extended to the protection of the Slavs in the present. In 1909, the Slaves of the Balkan States found Russia paralysed by the effects of her war with Japan, though the Russian people sympathised with them as heartily as ever. But now not only the sympathy of the Russians, but the right arm of official Russia is answering the renewed appeal. The mailed gauntlet of the Teuton this time has not been passed over by the Slav. The result is on the knees of the gods, but the origin of this championship of the Serb has its roots in European history. For in one thing, and almost in one thing alone officially Russia and the Russians have been unanimous. And in one thing, and in almost that alone, the little Balkan States, leashed together for one war, only to fly at each other's throats as soon as it was finished, have been at one. The Russians have regarded the minor Slav States as their proteges, and each of the Slav States has regarded Russia and Russia alone as her champion. In any conceivable re-arrangement of the chess-board of Europe this natural selection, which obeys no law of commercial enterprise, would have to be taken into account. But deep down, underneath all that lies the everlasting, unconquerable antagonism between the Teuton and the Slav.

Emphatically, the Teuton stands for that orderliness of the West that has long passed out of the sole keeping of Latin hands. The Teuton with his perpetual *verboten* is the enemy of chaos whether in the world of action or in the world of thought. For him the formulae of authority are the veritable decrees of Æschylean necessity. Briefly his national character is crystallised, and it is precisely this crystallisation that is lacking to the character of the Slav.

TORPOR AND EXASPERATION.

What is the characteristically Slav type that opposes itself to this machine-like product of order and self-control? Russian literature from Gogol to Gorky has been answering this question. Perhaps the quality known as Oblomavism—the word was taken from the name of Gontcharov's hero—illustrates best its passive and negative side. This quality implies an atrophy of the will, and its victim sinks into a sluggishness that is almost a state of coma. And yet even in this type there is sometimes to be found a sense of exasperation against every human convention which has been called *otchaianie*. Dostoieffsky, whose heroes were permeated by this sense of exasperation, gives an analysis of it: "This is the sensation of a man who, from the summit of a high tower, leans over the yawning abyss and experiences a shudder of pleasure at the idea that he may hurl himself from it headlong. 'Faster, and let us end it!' he says to himself. Sometimes the people who think like this are very peaceable, very ordinary individuals. . . The man finds a delight in the horror that he inspires in others. . . . He strains his whole soul in frantic hopelessness, and in his desperation calls out for punishment as a solution, as something which will decide for him." It was long ago noticed about the Russians that, in spite of their laziness, they took the field readily, and in the Slav character these opposites are to be found—torpor and exasperation, the one making for a national *vis inertiae* of endurance, and the other making for the accomplishment of any illogical purpose that may fire the soul of Russia through touching the heart.

A MYSTIC GOAL.

And through all the barbarous contradictions, windings, contortions of Russia's official policy, there runs a vein of idealism, almost of mysticism. For the Russian neither Petersburg nor Moscow is the real capital. That lies beyond the zone of practical politics—though even they may be hurried unceremoniously enough by the bayonet—in a renewed Byzantium. And this goal of official Russia, endorsed so mystically by the Russian people, is only too intimately associated with the championship of the Slavs, many of whom were so recently the subjects of the common Turkish enemy. Inevitably, pan-Slavism is opposed to the equally expansive ambitions of pan-Germanism. But apart from politics, the Slav's ideals are imaginatively alien from the crystallised and, one may add, commercialised ideals of his Teutonic rival.

The Slavs see in their national aims, rightly or wrongly, a spiritual regeneration of Europe through Russian influence, which has nothing whatever to do with any material aggrandisement. Instinctively, illogically, the Slav, in spite of all his individual sins, shapes this incongruous national idealism which, in spite of the gibes against Russian cupidity, has shown itself capable of rejecting the wholly commercialised instincts of the West. Capable of absorbing all stand-points only too quickly, capable of divesting himself for the time being of all nationality, the Slav, wayward and backward as he is, has in his character a universality that has been denied to more developed races.

Essentially plasic, with no sense of superiority, the Slav has substituted for the love of order and thoroughness of the Teuton a spiritual thirst which has its origin perh in this very *otchaianie*, which is the most dangerous factor of the Russian temperament. In spite of his autocracy, he is the democrat of Europe as opposed to the Teutonic aristocrat, the unconscious Socialist as opposed to the Teutonic individualist.

THE TWO SOULS.

To arrive at a resultant of the Teutonic soul, one might take, as it were, a composite photograph of a German drill sergeant, a commercial traveller, and, let us say, Goethe himself. The resultant would be authority working through commonplace alertness up to the loftiest summits of Olympian calm. To obtain a similar estimate of the Slav's soul one might well take a similar composite photograph of that strange and national family the Karamazovs of Dostoieffsky. Here is the veritable symbol of the Russian people. For all the mud that chokes them, for all the spider memories that dull their vision, they, the Karamazovs, in the very atmosphere of parricide, with the mark of the beast stamped upon their race, stumble in their own manner humbly after the Russian God. Spirituality survives amid the miasma of sensuality, and in this savage family of sinful idealists it is none the less Alioscha, the pure in heart, who is dominant. One feels that even the Karamazovs who kneel in the mire will eventually rise, and one knows that even Smerdiakov leads upwards to Alioscha. It is Russia herself who, half submerged as she is in the old cruel Byzantine dreams, can yet peer forward into inscrutable futurity.

WOULD BE MISTRESS IN HUSBAND'S HOUSE.

TRAGI-COMEDY OF AXE AND CATS AND CROCKERY.

A tall, massively built lady, who asserted that a woman surely should be mistress in her husband's house, appeared as complainant in a remarkable case heard at the West London Police Court on July 30th. The defendant was Frederick Baynham Smith, of Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington, who was summoned before Mr. Garret for assaulting Mrs. Lillie Boor, living at the same address, says the "Daily News and Leader."

Mrs. Boor stated that she used to live with her husband at Westcliff-on-Sea, but differences arose between them and he arranged that she could come to London and take up her residence at 89, Harcourt-terrace—a house of which he held the lease. When she came, however, she discovered that he had installed there a Mr. and Mrs. Russell to act as caretakers, and the defendant also lived in the house.

THE CURTAIN RAISER.

These people, she said, were very insolent to her, and practically prevented her acting as mistress in the house. On the 21st inst. she wished to put up some curtains in a room and found the door locked. She managed to force her way in and put up the curtains, but afterwards they pulled the curtains down and again locked the door. So she got a small hatchet, or axe, and was about to break open the door when the defendant sprang at her and seizing her wrists very roughly wrenched the axe from her. Then her son came to her assistance and there was a tussle between him and the defendant.

The Magistrate: I suppose the defendant was acting as your husbands' agen?

Witness: He said so, but surely I should be mistress in my husband's house!

In reply to Mr. Cassels (for the defence), the witness denied that the Russells were frightened of her. She admitted it was in the room they occupied that she hung up the curtains.

CROCKERY TROWN AT CATS.

Mr. Cassels: Didn't you on this evening hurl some crockery down the stairs?

Witness: Yes, I did because the Russells kept two very dirty cats.

Did it hit the cats?—I don't know. I did not see them afterwards.

You threw nearly a whole dinner service at them?—No, only a few plates and a vegetable dish.

The Magistrate: And the cats have gone? (Laughter.)

Witness: Yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cassels: Aren't you a violent woman?

Witness: Oh, no.

Mr. Cassels: Quiet and gentle as a lamb?

Witness (sharply): I am not a lamb—I'm a woman! (Laughter.)

Preducing a formidable hatchet, Mr. Cassels then asked: "Is this the small hatchet you spoke of with which you were going to burst open the door?"

"Yes.—well, it's an ordinary chopper," was the reply.

Counsel handed the hatchet to the magistrate, who, after taking it in his hand, observed, amid laughter, "It would require a pretty strong wrist to handle this."

A BENT POKER.

Mr. Cassels (to witness): Look at this poker. It's a good deal out of the straight. Didn't you use that on another door?

Witness (grimly): My husband locked me out of my bedroom, and I tried to open that door! (Laughter.)

"I am going to dismiss the summons on the complainant's own evidence," declared the magistrate. "If she used such violent methods in forcing open doors and flourishes such weapons the defendant was quite justified in preventing her and taking the hatchet from her."

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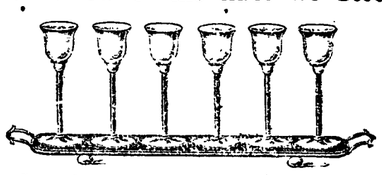
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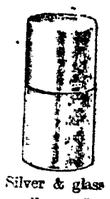
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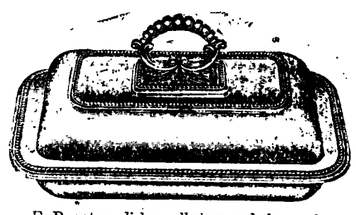
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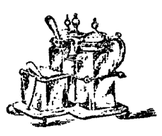
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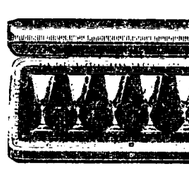
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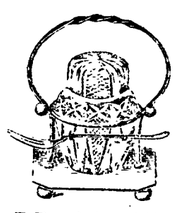
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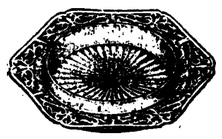
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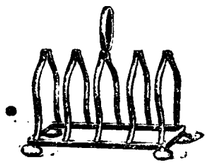
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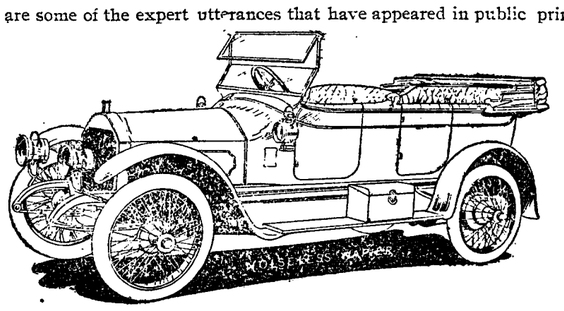

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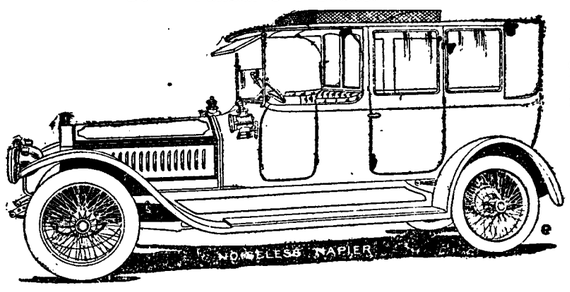

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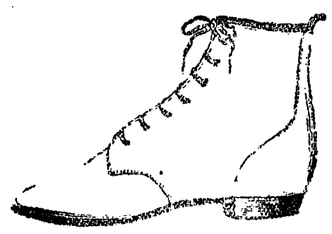

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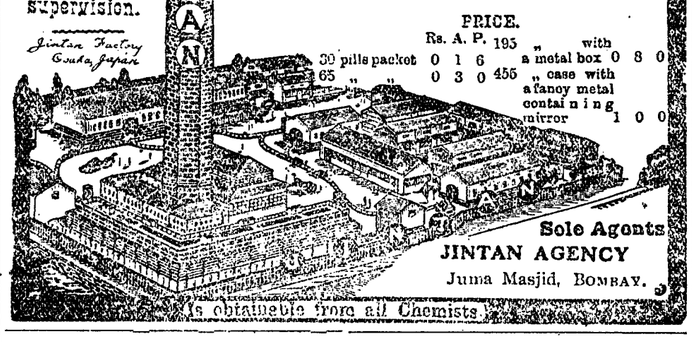

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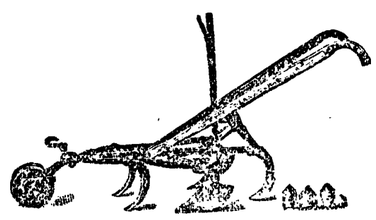

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.